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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 747)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	26262
Center	old Rajinder Nagar	Date	8/10/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   पत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer the following questions is not more than 150 words each.

1. (a) A broad ethical framework as a guiding light for international relations will not only ensure harmonious relations between nations but will also lead to progress of the human race. Discuss with examples. 10

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के लिए प्रकाश स्तंभ के रूप में एक व्यापक नैतिक ढांचा न केवल राष्ट्रों के बीच सामंजस्य पूर्ण संबंध सुनिश्चित करेगा बल्कि मानव जाति का विकास भी सुनिश्चित करेगा। सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

International relations are decided more by national interest than by human interest. Priority given to national interest leads to wars, tensions, domination by one over other leading to poverty and hunger. Thus, If there is a broad framework of ethics to guide these relations, than development of human race as a whole will be priority.

→ Dispute over common goods like High seas e.g. South China sea,

→ Extraction of minerals race in ecological fragile areas like Arctic

→ War over space use

→ Domination and strings attached in international funding.

→ Issues over IPR

→ Boundary issues

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All are examples to show that countries are fighting over petty issues, if they had some ethical framework than the 'common goods' - high seas, space, etc could have been used for development of human race.

The people in African countries are into permanent famine & poverty and on the other hand grains are being dumped into oceans by developed countries. If ethics was into picture then the poverty would have been eradicated till now.

Terrorism, wars and fights would make earth a fighting place, Ethics is very much necessary to make world a better, safer and harmonious place for sustainable growth.

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1. **(b)** What does inequality mean to you? What are the different kinds of inequality? Is inequality morally wrong? 10

असमानता से आप क्या समझते हैं? असमानता के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं? क्या असमानता नैतिक रूप से गलत है?

Inequality means differential treatment of people. It means favouring some-body over others. Or difference in growth of one over other.

Different kinds of inequality can be.

1.) Social inequality → when there is hierarchy in society like on the basis of caste, class and Gender. The lower in the ladder suffers and result in their backwardness.

2.) Economic Inequality - Inequality on the basis of income. The economic growth is not equally shared and the result in large poverty and hunger.

3.) ~~Biological~~ Social & economic inequality leads to other inequalities like Political, Gender biasness etc.

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Inequality is morally wrong as everyone has the right to be treated equally. There should be a level playing field and everyone has the capacity to harness the opportu-nities. If this is not so then growth of few is like taking the pie of others.

Unequal treatment can be positive when it is not discrimination but preferential treatment. Like the reservation given in constitution for upliftment of SCs and STs. Thus, equal should be treated equally and this gives way for positive connotation of Inequality.

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2. (a) One has a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws. In light of this statement, examine the relevance of civil disobedience in a modern democratic society. Discuss the duties and responsibilities of a law enforcing officer in such situations. 10

अन्यायपूर्ण कानूनों की अवज्ञा करना हमारा नैतिक दायित्व है। इस कथन के प्रकाश में, आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक समाज में सविनय अवज्ञा की प्रासंगिकता का परिक्षण कीजिए। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में एक कानून प्रवर्तन अधिकारी के कर्तव्यों तथा दायित्वों की चर्चा कीजिए।

It is not necessary that laws are always perfect. There can be changes in society with time, which laws may not be able to reflect. ~~Elimination of practice of Sati, Child marriage, 19th century was possible when Civil disobedience w~~

Abolition of tax on salt, etc was possible through civil disobedience in national movement. Similarly, now in modern democratic society if democracy has to be implemented in true sense than laws have to reflect the needs of people.

Example, for this can be misuse of sedition law in the country. Sec 66A of IT Act was declared null and void as it did not represent the wish of the society. ~~and~~ However, civil

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disobedience does not mean taking law and order to ground. Freedom of speech does not mean speaking provacatively. Thus, civil disobedience may seem necessary but there is proper mechanism like approaching court, using media for showing the cause, so these mechanisms can be followed first rather than ~~taking~~ breaking laws.

Duties and responsibilities of a law enforcing officer under such situations of civil disobedience is to ~~do~~ take steps for maintaining peace and security of people. Law breakers cannot be allowed to go violent, as how soever law is not correct, they have other means to protest. The most violent can be arrested and others threatened to protest peacefully and if they break law they can be booked under that until law is changed.

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2. (b) Ensuring accountability in the administration just adds another layer in the bureaucratic process. Examine. Differentiate between accountability and responsibility. Suggest some measures through which administrative accountability can be made more effective in India. 10

प्रशासन में जवाबदेही (Accountability) सुनिश्चित करना नौकरशाही प्रक्रिया में एक और स्तर जोड़ देता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। जवाबदेही और उत्तरदायित्व (Responsibility) के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। कुछ ऐसे उपाय बताइए जिससे भारत में प्रशासनिक जवाबदेही को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाया जा सके।

Ensuring accountability means there has to be some external body to oversee the bureaucracy. There has to be laws and rules for that. These external bodies and laws & rules than create another layer in bureau-cracy. A public servant may always have the fear of some accountability & may not take decisions freely. The large no. of bodies like CVC, CBI, CAG, etc, and laws like RTI, do create a layer. However, they are necessary because we are not guided by ~~of~~ civil service values and if these are not there than corruption, favoritism, nepotism may further increase.

Here, comes the need of self-accountability i.e if the person has internal

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values so strong that he himself keep a check on his work & decisions than another layer of vigilance may not be needed. This self-accountability means taking responsibility for the decisions. Responsibility and Accountability, thus differ that responsibility comes from within while accountability has to be enforced. Responsibility has the ethical basis and is necessary for good governance.

In order to make administrative accountability more effective -

1.) There should be clear code of ethics to guide in areas of discretion
2.) Use of methods like Citizen charters, e-governance, Sevottam model
3.) Enforcement of laws & rules and quick grievance redressal.

And finally inculcating ethical values to move towards self-accountability & responsibility.

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3. (a) "Morality is based neither on the principle of utility, nor on a law of nature, but on human reason. But human reason can be fallible." Comment., What does morality mean to you? 10

"नैतिकता न तो उपयोगिता (utility) के सिद्धांत पर आधारित है और न ही प्रकृति के नियम पर, बल्कि यह मानवीय विवेक पर आधारित है। किंतु मानवीय विवेक दोषपूर्ण हो सकते हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। आपके लिए नैतिकता का क्या अर्थ है?

Morality means adherence to moral values, which an individual has defined for himself. They differ from person to person and they are not enforced by society on the person like ~~society~~ Ethics. So, it is not necessary that morality would serve some utility to the person. Like one may think that going to pub is immoral, it depends on individual to ~~see~~ it as adhering to morals but for other it may be recreation, so not necessary some utility is being served. Neither can morality be thought as a law of nature, as it depends on person ~~how~~ how he see natural laws.

e.g. Siblings, both brought up in same family need not definitely have same morals. Thus, it depends

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larger on human reasons. It is about person's discretion, what values he take from society and define them as his morals. Though large no. of morals are similar for most people. like Telling lie.

Morality for me is to follow some values and principles in life, even when there may not be any checks. ~~on~~ Morality is bringing ethical process into thoughts and belief system rather than just outwardly showing compliance. Integrity, honesty, touthfulness are few moral values which should not be challenged even in the thought process.

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3. (b) For effective public service delivery, the need today is to move from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability through greater civic engagement. Discuss with examples. 10

प्रभावी सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण हेतु, जवाबदेहिता (Accountability) की पारंपरिक प्रणाली के स्थान पर अधिकाधिक नागरिक भागीदारी के माध्यम से सामाजिक जवाबदेही प्रणाली की ओर अग्रसर होना वर्तमान समय की आवश्यकता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Traditional accountability mechanisms of organisational checks, like through Vigilance, Annual appraisal reports, political checks, vertical checks in organisation, though are necessary but suffer from challenges like -

1.) These mechanism lack time, and expertise
2.) They are more reactive than being proactive.
3.) Output is measured rather than outcome.
4.) Accountability is harder to put when there is bureaucratic anonymity and loopholes in laws & regulations.

In this scenario, the accountability just become adherence to laws & rules rather than focus on effective service delivery. For this there

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is need for greater social accountability. Like, how much money is being used in a dept. is according to project needs can be ~~done~~ checked through traditional methods, but if this has an effect on public can be seen only through social accountability.

MGNREGA shows a very good example for this. Social audit, a method of social accountability is being used in Rajasthan for MGNREGA funds, there it has led to better implementation of MGNREGA than in other states.

Through civic engagement, participation of people is increased, there needs can also be taken into account. Also, this keeps a continous check and make accountability proactive. The need is for citizen orientation through e-governance, Social audits, citizens report cards etc.

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4. (a) What do you mean by social justice? Explain with examples, why it is imperative for a society to promote social justice. 10

सामाजिक न्याय से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि सामाजिक न्याय को प्रोत्साहित करना किसी समाज के लिए क्यों अनिवार्य है?

Social justice means equal and fair treatment of all in a society.

If society is just and there exist equal opportunities, no discrimination and equal capacities in all then it can be said that social justice prevails in the society.

It is imperative for society to promote social justice, because

→ for its sustainable development

If there is discrimination, then day will come when discriminated would go against the society and lead to its doom. Like caste based discrimination, has resulted in Dalit uprisings, which not only break the social fabric but also degrade society's development.

→ Society looses economically if

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social justice is not there. when females are not given opportunity to participate in economic fields, ~~than~~ country is loosing about 1.5% of GDP because of this.

- The social capital of a society cannot be harnessed in an unjust society.
- The values are inculcated through society. If society is unjust than there would not be any fear of it. Criminals rise feeling that no checks of society matters when they are being discriminated. Thus degradation of values.

For a holistic growth and development it is necessary that justice prevails in a society, otherwise anarchy would be the result.

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4. **(b)** Investigative reporting by media can be a significant source of information on corruption. What are ethical issues involved in investigative journalism? What safeguards can be introduced to prevent its misuse? 10
मीडिया द्वारा खोजी (इनवेस्टिगेटिव) रिपोर्टिंग भ्रष्टाचार संबंधी सूचना का महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत हो सकती है। खोजी पत्रकारिता से जुड़े नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं? इसके दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए कौन से सुरक्षा उपाय आरंभ किए जा सकते हैं?

Media is the fourth pillar of democracy. It can be a significant source of information on corruption. As opined in 2nd ARC report that media should bring corruption cases into focus and these cases should be properly investigated into.

Investigating reporting by media like sting operations, now forms major way of media as a source of information on corruption. It shows that media is working as a civil society and there are number of cases which have been unearthed through this.

However, investigative reporting may not be ethically correct, as media

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is there to report the news, rather than investigate. Investigation is the work of dedicated bodies. By taking investigation into hands, media is undermining other pillars of democracy. There may also be chances that wrong information is shown, e.g. numerous forged videos are seen. Also, if media colludes like with opposition parties then it may act as agent rather than free body.

To prevent its misuse, need is for self-accountability of media. Wrong and forged videos should be dealt strongly. Also, before investigating bodies declare that corruption has taken place, it should not be shown as full focussed case in media.

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5. (a) While transplantation of organs represents one of the most spectacular achievements of modern medical science, it has raised many ethical issues as well. Discuss. Also, examine the issues related to organ transplantation in India. 10

यद्यपि अंग प्रत्यारोपण आधुनिक चिकित्सा विज्ञान की सर्वाधिक प्रभावशाली उपलब्धियों में से एक का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है, तथापि इसने कई नैतिक मुद्दे भी खड़े किए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में अंग प्रत्यारोपण से जुड़े मुद्दों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

organ transplantation is a ~~[illegible]~~ way of giving new life to a person. It has resulted in numerous cases of healthy growth of people. However, ethical issues in organ transplantation arises when-

- it is not a novel means but a commercial venture.
- If person is brain dead or he voluntarily wants to donate organs than there is no harm in giving life through those organs. But when this becomes income generation method than problem arises.

eg-Doctors are running kidney rackets, The patient even don't come to know that his kidney has been removed.

- Poor is forced or becomes so

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compelled that he donates organ.

- Rich thus has upper hand and better survival chances, this creates inequality in society.
- There are also ethical concerns whether it is moral to take somebody's organ, like brain dead person when he has not voluntarily decided so. His family may not have same views as the brain dead.

The issues can be solved if organ donation is promoted and it becomes a norm that we define a life will that whether we want to donate organs or not.

Issues of organ transplantation in need are on the same ethical issues like kidney rackets etc.

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5. (b) There can be honesty without integrity, but no integrity without honesty. Do you agree? Justify your stand with examples. 10

सत्यनिष्ठा के बिना ईमानदारी संभव है, किंतु ईमानदारी के बिना सत्यनिष्ठा संभव नहीं है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? उदाहरण सहित अपने मत का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Honesty without integrity is possible because honesty is virtue which is outwardly shown, while integrity is a value which a person holds. One can be honest and at the same time not adhering to integrity.

Like, one can be honest that he is not taking bribe and may not take ever in life but it is not necessary that he is holding integrity too, as in mind he may have thoughts of taking bribe but might not be taking because of the fear of laws and rules.

On the other hand, if he is not honest then definitely he is not integrable. Integrity means no differences between thoughts, beliefs, and actions, while honesty means

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not showing differences between actions and ethical standards of society.

Integrity is more difficult to hold than honesty. As, holding moral thoughts is difficult than adhering to laws & rules or morals of society.

Honesty can be brought and inculcated through outer mechanisms like vigilance and punishment but integrity comes from within. I don't tell lie in a situation means I am honest at that time, but if I never thought of ever telling lie than I am ~~no~~ holding integrity.

Integrity is wider virtue than honesty and can be inculcated through values inculcation from society, family and education.

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6. "It is not always the same thing to be a good person and a good citizen." Explain the meaning of this statement and analyse its implications for a democratic society. 10

"अच्छा व्यक्ति होना और अच्छा नागरिक होना हमेशा समान बात नहीं होती है।" इस कथन के अर्थ की व्याख्या कीजिए और लोकतांत्रिक समाज के लिए इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Good person implies that one is ethical and morals holder and is good for society. A good person will be a good citizen too ~~if~~ he would be holding ~~crux~~ values and would maintain public order. But there may be chances when the person may be good to his family, his immediate society, like loving, caring but may not be good in nation building. like, people go on protests, bandhs, public disorder for there demands. These results in economic loss for nation, even the loss of lives. Low voting percentage, tax evasion, are done by not good citizens. Workers in departments like Railways ~~etc~~ may be good, but when their demands like for hike in wages comes they even threaten crippling the whole

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Railway system. This goes against nation.

Democratic society provides freedom of speech and expression. Taking the benefit of this, a good person changes to bad citizen. They are provided democratic values for national growth and development. Democracy is a two way process, if citizens don't participate like not going for voting, not paying taxes, not giving correct data and inputs like in Gram Sabha's then this undermines the very basics of democracy.

For a healthy democratic growth it is necessary that good person is a good citizen too.

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7. Value of compassion towards the weak extends the limits of operations of a public servant by introducing flexibility but dilutes the principle of objectivity. Discuss. If a conflict arises between the value of compassion and principle of objectivity, how will you deal with it as a public servant? 10

कमजोर के प्रति करुणा की भावना रखने की महत्ता किसी लोकसेवक के कार्यक्षेत्र की सीमाओं में लोचशीलता लाकर उसे विस्तारित करती है, किंतु वस्तुनिष्ठता के सिद्धांत को निर्बल करती है। चर्चा कीजिए। यदि करुणा की महत्ता और वस्तुनिष्ठता के सिद्धांत के बीच संघर्ष पैदा होता है, तो एक लोक सेवक के रूप में आप इस परिस्थिति से किस प्रकार निपटेंगे?

Value of compassion is very much necessary value of public servant as there exist huge poverty, inequality and backwardness in the country. If compassion is not shown than this will perpetuate and true object of public service will be lost. This may dilute the principle of objectivity, as rational and logic mind don't apply when compassion has to be done.

A public servant a may alot a house to old poor single lady than to able person. Here, he is not objective but compassion was needed as there is need of emotional intelligence also.

~~This~~ compassion introduces flexibility as the public servant than have the discretion

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of taking decisions and at the same time being morally correct.

If there arises conflict between value of compassion and principle of objectivity than if there can be application of preferential treatment. Ie value of compassion holds greater importance, along with objectivity can be shown through making separate arrangement, so that justice and fairness prevails. However, this is not always applicable like if ~~taking~~ in recruitment one cannot say that one person is poor so I will give job to him, merit ~~is~~ also need to be considered. Equality among equals has to prevail with feeling of compassion and minimum divergence from objectivity.

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8. Which administrator had a lasting impact on your decision to join the civil services and why? Should administrators have increased media presence so that the common man can know more about their efforts and achievements? Justify your stand. 10

किस प्रशासक ने लोक सेवाओं में सम्मिलित होने के आपके निर्णय पर अमिट छाप छोड़ी और क्यों? क्या प्रशासक को मीडिया की उपस्थिति को बढ़ाना चाहिए जिससे सामान्य जनता उनके प्रयासों और उपलब्धियों के बारे में अधिक जानकारी प्राप्त कर सके? अपने मत का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

T.N Seshan ex-election-commissioner of India, had left a lasting impact on my decision to join the civil services. The high values of public service, innovation and the enthusiasm to clean the election process in India, showed me how an administrator can change the face of society and leave a long-lasting impact on its development. His virtues of honesty, high credibility and trust of public can be seen in his earlier endeavour as public servant.

Administrators need to be given more focus in media for their efforts and achievements. Like, good

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work done in one part of country can be adopted in other parts too.

→ Credibility of administrators increase and people trust the new projects and provide more participation for further projects.

→ It becomes more citizen friendly, as citizens could see that work is being done for them and they are stakeholders in it.

- Also, monitoring by citizens may increase seeing that efforts don't go in vain.

Thus, efforts need to be shown and awards like public administrator award given on Civil services day can be focussed more. This will be a morale booster for civil servants and a informed citizenry.

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9. You are a Secretary in a government department. Your Minister has proposed an unemployment grant, which is expected to cost the public exchequer heavily. Having already taken the decision, he asks you to come up with research to support the scheme. Despite your best efforts, you fail to find socio-economic benefit in it. You approach the Minister with relevant facts and studies and ask him to reconsider his decision. Instead, he asks you to suppress the negative impacts and actively promote the scheme through mass media as the percieved social impacts are more important than economic impacts.

Elections are due in a short time and the political party currently in power is expected to win. You are also due for promotion at the same time. You are expected to fully cooperate in the situation and make the scheme a success, however flawed its foundations may be.

(a) List the different stakeholders in the above situation and mention their prospective interests.

(b) Discuss the ethical dilemma which you face in this situation.

(c) Some of the alternatives for you to handle the situation could be:

- Do as asked by the Minister..
- Insist on publication of results and let the public decide whether it wants the scheme.
- Call a press conference and brief the media about the results and the callous attitude of the Minister.

Suggest any other possible option(s). Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. 20

आप एक सरकारी विभाग में सचिव हैं। आपके मंत्री ने बेरोजगारी भत्ता का प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया है, जिससे सरकारी खजाने पर अत्याधिक बोझ पड़ने की संभावना है। चूँकि उन्होंने पहले से ही इस पर निर्णय ले लिया है, अतः वे इस योजना के समर्थन में आपसे शोध करके आने को कहते हैं। आपके द्वारा सर्वोत्तम प्रयास किए जाने के बावजूद भी, आपको इसमें कोई सामाजिक-आर्थिक लाभ दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहा है। आप संबंधित तथ्यों और अध्ययनों के साथ मंत्री के पास जाते हैं और उनसे अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने का आग्रह करते हैं। चूँकि इस योजना के कथित सामाजिक प्रभाव, आर्थिक प्रभाव की अपेक्षा अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं, अतः अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने की अपेक्षा वे आपसे इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को छिपाने और इस योजना को जनसंचार माध्यम की सहायता से सक्रिय रूप से प्रचारित करने को कहते हैं।

कुछ ही समय बाद चुनाव होने वाले हैं और वर्तमान सत्तारूढ़ दल के जीतने की संभावना है। इसी समय आपकी प्रोन्नति भी होनी है। आपसे इस स्थिति में पूर्ण रूप से सहयोग करने तथा इस योजना को सफल बनाने की अपेक्षा है, भले ही इसके आधार त्रुटिपूर्ण हों।

(a) उपर्युक्त परिस्थिति में विभिन्न हितधारकों की सूची प्रदान कीजिए और उनके संभावित हितों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(b) इस परिस्थिति में आपके समक्ष उत्पन्न नैतिक दुविधा की चर्चा कीजिए।

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(c) इस परिस्थिति से निपटने के लिए आपके पास कुछ विकल्प हो सकते हैं:

- जैसा मंत्री ने कहा है वैसा कीजिए..।
- परिणामों को प्रकाशित करने का आग्रह कीजिए और जनता को निर्णय करने दीजिए कि क्या वह इस योजना को चाहती है या नहीं?
- एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस कीजिए और इस योजना के परिणामों तथा मंत्री के संवेदनहीन रवैये के बारे में मीडिया को संक्षिप्त वृतांत दीजिए।

कोई अन्य संभव विकल्प सुझाइए। उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और अपने कारण बताते हुए उनमें से सबसे अच्छे विकल्प को सुझाव दीजिए।

a) Stakeholders involved –

1.) Minister – his interest is to get the popular support for the elections due.

2.) The beneficiaries of the unemployment grants – their interest is in money they would get through scheme.

3) Public exchequer – Consolidated fund of India – where prudence has to be shown in using money. Also, the general public whose tax money is being used.

4.) The secretary – whether to comply with decision for

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personal interest of promotion or follow efficiency in working.

5.) Other public beneficiaries who may have benefitted if the money was used efficiently.

b.) Ethical dilemma being faced by secretary –

1.) Personal Interest V/s Professional values –

whether for promotion, I should dilute the professional value of efficiency and break the trust of public who have given resources to me to use efficiently.

2.) Professional needs V/s Personal values

whether I should follow the duty ~~that~~ to follow minister or I should follow my values to use money efficiently.

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3) Social needs v/s Economic Efficiency.
whether value of efficiency can be sidelined in front of social needs.

c.)

- Do as asked by Minister –
  Will be able to get promotion, Minister's party may win again and beneficiaries would be happy. But this would be against personal values, and requirement of efficiency, so may not be correct option.

- Insist on publication of results and let the public decide whether it wants the scheme –
  May be participatory, but not feasible as debate may be never ending with actual beneficiary may not be even the part of debate.

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• Call a press conference -

Not at all a feasible option as it is duty of secretary to give free and fair advice to Minister and if he does not listen, then secretary should follow the correct option rather than going to media. This is against professional ethics and ethics.

Feasible option would be to show some changes in the scheme to make it more efficient and tell minister that rather more public be benefitted if efficiency is taken into account. Changes done would be listened to as they may not then be seen as hindrance in Ministers way. If minister insists with his view point then scheme can be imple-

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-mented by only making it more efficient, ~~through~~ as it is duty of Secretary to abide by decisions of political executive who have mandate of people. But if the scheme does not show any cost-benefit analysis then declaration can be given that I don't agree with the proposal. Healthy remarks are always taken into account. Personal benefit cannot come at the altar of public loss.

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10. The International Money Bank has granted loan to the government to construct ten dams. The dams would provide water for irrigation of crops, control floods in some parts of your district, and supply drinking water to numerous towns and cities. Seven of these dams are to be constructed in areas of high ecological value occupied by native groups who are challenging the government. The native groups, who oppose the construction of the dams, represent a minority compared to the multiple towns and cities which would benefit from the dams.

Nevertheless, it should be taken under consideration that the natives consider the forests as their own. Also, their distinctive life style and culture is intimately related to the existence of these natural areas. It has been noted that the forests also have a very high ecological value. If this project is completed, their land would submerge and the natives would have to be relocated. The International Money Bank is aware of this yet it has granted the loan.

You are the District Magistrate of this district. Every day protests and demonstrations are happening in your office. The government has given you the responsibility to manage the situation.

What are the various options available to you. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. 20

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा बैंक ने दस बांधों का निर्माण करने के लिए सरकार को ऋण की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। ये बांध फसलों की सिंचाई, आपके जिले के कुछ भागों में बाढ़ को नियंत्रित करने तथा अनेक कस्बों और शहरों में पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए जल प्रदान करेंगे। इनमें से सात बांध, स्थानीय आदिवासी समूहों, जोकिसरकार के इस निर्णय का विरोध कर रहे हैं, के नियंत्रण वाले ऐसे क्षेत्रों में निर्मित किये जाने हैं जो उच्च पारिस्थितिक महत्व के हैं। बांधों के निर्माण का विरोध कर रहे आदिवासी समूह, बांधों से लाभांवित होने वाले अनेक कस्बों और शहरों के जनसंख्या की तुलना में अल्पसंख्यक जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

फिर भी, यह अवश्य ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए आदिवासी वनों को अपना समझते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, उनकी विशिष्ट जीवन शैली और संस्कृति इन प्राकृतिक क्षेत्रों के अस्तित्व से घनिष्टता से जुड़ी हुई है। पुनः ध्यान देने योग्य बात यह भी है कि वनों की अत्यधिक उच्च पारिस्थितिक महत्ता भी है। यदि यह परियोजना पूरी हो जाती है तो उनकी भूमि जलमग्न हो जाएगी और आदिवासियों को अन्यत्र स्थानांतरित करना पड़ेगा। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा बैंक इस तथ्य से अवगत है किन्तु फिर भी इसने ऋण स्वीकृत कर दिया है।

आप इस जिले के जिलाधिकारी हैं। आपके कार्यालय में प्रतिदिन विरोध और प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। सरकार ने आपको स्थिति को नियंत्रित करने की जिम्मेदारी दी है।

आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं? उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और चयन करने का कारण स्पष्ट करते हुए सर्वोत्तम विकल्प सुझाइए।

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various options available -

1.) Taking strict action against the protestors, sending them to jail and not allowing them to demonstrate — positive for economic development and use of funds but this would be wrong means of handling as they have the right under Forests Right Act on the forests, under PESA, their consent is necessary. If these laws are being violated then there is no meaning in taking strict action against them. It would be grave human rights violation and against laws of justice, so this option cannot be followed.

2) Outrightly saying no to the dam development/construction and give the report that

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it is not feasible -

This may be good option to show that you are with the tribals and have large ecological concerns. But this won't be efficient and would be against the urban cities which would be benefitted through dams. Also, the funds which has been sanctioned would go unused and thus I may be seen as hindrance to economic development. Thus, may not be a feasible option.

3.) The best course of action would be ① taking the detailed study of the area, through ecological experts, how dam construction would effect the forest's ecological value.

② Follow proper Environment

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Impact Assessment report, whether it has been done or not.

ii) Gram Sabha can be called and their views noted properly in file. Social impact assessment can be done.

iii) Also, giving report about significance of dams construction.

If the demands of natives are valid under Forests right Act and effect on forests would be very detrimental, then reports can be given that project is not possible, with proper communication to forest natives that what is being done to redress their grievance.

However, if displacement can be avoided and livelihood options

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could be possible for natives.
- or project/dam could be feasible by shifting it to other locations, then that ~~the~~ report can also be given.

Natives of forest rights and forest ecology need to be of priority, but other feasible options for dam and or other irrigation methods, drinking water for cities can be ~~can~~ tried for proper balance b/w economy and ecology.

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11. You recently joined the civil administration as a young District Commissioner. As a part of fulfilling their electoral promise, the new government in the state announced total prohibition on production, sale and purchase of liquor. This has not only led to smuggling of liquor from neighbouring states but also production of illicit liquor in the state, known as hooch. Women of the area decide to go on a protest against the recent hooch tragedy wherein several people lost their lives owing to consumption of illicit liquor. The political authorities scapegoat you for mismanagement.

(a) What are the issues involved in this case?

(b) What are the various options available to you. Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving reasons for it. 20

आप हाल ही में एक युवा जिला आयुक्त के रूप में नागरिक प्रशासन में सम्मिलित हुए हैं। अपने चुनावी वादे को पूरा करने के संदर्भ में, राज्य में नई सरकार ने शराब के उत्पादन और खरीद-बिक्री पूर्ण प्रतिबंध की घोषणा की है। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप न केवल पड़ोसी राज्य से शराब की तस्करी बल्कि राज्य में 'हूच' नाम से प्रसिद्ध अवैध शराब का उत्पादन भी आरंभ हो गया है। आपके जिले की महिलाओं ने हाल ही की एक हूच त्रासदी के विरुद्ध विरोध-प्रदर्शन करने का निश्चय किया है,जिसमें कई लोगों ने अवैध शराब के सेवन के कारण अपनी जाने गवाई थी। राजनीतिक प्राधिकारियों ने उक्त कुप्रबंधन के लिए आपको बलि का बकरा बनाया है।

(a) इस मामले में सम्मिलित मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आपके पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्प क्या हैं? उन सभी का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और चयन करने का कारण स्पष्ट करते हुए सर्वोत्तम विकल्प सुझाइए।

a) Issue involved in the case -
- Maintaing public order
- showing that mismagement was not due to the result of only the district commissioner.
→ controlling smuggling from neighbourhood states
- controlling production of illicit

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- liquor -

→ Giving assurances to women that culprit would be booked.

b.) Taking the responsibility of the tragedy that the smuggling of liquor from neighbouring states could not be controlled and production of illicit liquor could not be tackled.

After taking responsibility for that women can be given assurances that all work is being done to control further tragedy and book culprit to account.

Further, also showing that total prohibition would not be a feasible option ~~to~~ ~~so~~ ~~easily~~ without proper guidelines and awareness among public

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12. You are a doctoral student at a large university in the final months of your research on a potentially revolutionary technology. Meanwhile, you have also applied for post-doctoral research cum teaching positions at various universities. To your pleasant surprise, you get an interview call from your undergraduate alma mater, a prestigious research institution in a city where you would love to live.

In the interview, the department chair asks for detailed information about your research.

Your group is working on a patent application and its members have agreed not to provide details until a paper currently being prepared is submitted for publication. You explain the situation and tell them that you would be glad to send them an early preprint when it is available.

But the Chair pushes harder for this information, remarking that the Department seeks team players, willing to share information with department colleagues. She also appeals to your undergraduate connection with the institution.

(a) Enumerate the ethical issues involved in the case in light of your current responsibilities vis-a-vis future expectations.

(b) Discuss the possible motivations of the department chair in pressing you for detailed information.

(c) What stand will you take in such a situation? Give reasonable justification for your arguments. 20

आप एक प्रख्यात विश्वविद्यालय में किसी संभाव्य क्रांतिकारी प्रौद्योगिकी पर शोध कर रहे हैं और शोध पूरा होने में कुछ ही महीने शेष बचे हैं। इसी बीच, आपने विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में शोध सह-अध्यापन पदों के लिए भी आवेदन किया है। आपको एक सुखद व आश्चर्यजनक समाचार प्राप्त होता है कि आपको स्नातक स्तर की उस संस्था से साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलावा प्राप्त हुआ है, जहाँ से आपने शिक्षा प्राप्त की है जो एक ऐसे नगर में स्थापित प्रतिष्ठित संस्थान है जहां रहना आप पसंद करेंगे।

साक्षात्कार में विभागीय अधिकारी आपके शोध के संबंध में विस्तृत सूचना मांगती हैं।

आपका समूह एक पेटेंट आवेदन पर कार्य कर रहा है और इसके सदस्य इस हेतु सहमत हुए हैं कि जब तक वर्तमान में तैयार किया जा रहा शोध पत्र प्रकाशन के लिए जमा न कर दिया जाए, तब तक कोई विवरण किसी अन्य को प्रदान नहीं किया जाए। आप परिस्थिति समझाते हैं और उन्हें कहते हैं कि जब शोध पत्र उपलब्ध हो जाएगा तो आपको उनके लिए उक्त शोध पत्र का नमूना भेजने में प्रसन्नता होगी।

किंतु विभागीय अधिकारी इस सूचना के लिए अत्यधिक दवाब देती हैं। वह यह स्पष्ट करती हैं कि विभाग ऐसे लोगों की नियुक्ति चाहता है जो टीम के रूप में साथ मिलकर काम कर सकें और विभागीय सहयोगियों के साथ सूचना साझा कर सकें। वह संस्था के साथ आपके स्नातक स्तरीय संपर्कों का भी वास्ता देती है।

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(a) अपनी वर्तमान जिम्मेदारियों और भविष्य की अपेक्षाओं को सामने रखते हुए इस प्रकरण में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) आपसे विस्तृत जानकारी हेतु दबाव डालने के संबंध में विभागीय अधिकारी के संभावित उत्प्रेरणाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(c) ऐसी स्थिति में आप क्या निर्णय लेंगे? अपने तर्क को औचित्यपूर्ण सिद्ध कीजिए।

a) Ethical issues involved is whether to adhere to the promise given to members that details won't be given before publication or to seek personal interest by leaking information and getting job, that to in city where I wished to live. Also, concern is for the alma mater and emotions attached to it, whether I should give something in return for the education it has provided.

The trust and integrity needed in patent information vis a vis my own personal interest are in conflict.

There may also be conflict whether when the details will be published in sometime whether it would make any difference if I divulge them

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before just one institution when it can be of great use to me.

b.) Possible motivations of the departmental chair could be

- better pay and perks
- job in city I would love to live
- moral dimension that I have the obligations for the university which have made me the person I am today, eligible for research.
- Also, that they would not misuse the information for their own need, and would use for future development. They would not violate patent laws, just use it for teaching. or may be for good cause.

→ Can also threaten that job would not be given to me.

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c.) In any case or any motivation it is not at all ethically correct to leak the information about research. Information if was told with the condition that "it" could not be shared ~~before~~ than I cannot break the trust, this would be against the values of honesty and ~~also~~ integrity.

→ Further, it can be clearly told about the laws and IPR violation that this is against law to leak inside information.

→ If I have the capability then job should be given on that basis and not on being cheater.

→ If I can do cheating with research members then I may do same with university in future.

→ It is better to not get job

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then to live in guilt forever in life that I got job by cheating.

- For the argument that I should contribute to ~~my~~ university than there are other methods also like dedication to ~~new~~ job then by cheating.

- Also, if it is for noble cause then we can research on our own for that or take permission through proper channels.

Thus, on any argument it is better to say no and may be the only stand which can be taken.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. You have recently been appointed as the District Collector of an impoverished district, which has been witnessing drought for the last couple of years. Corruption at lower levels of bureaucracy has further aggavated the situation. The district also faces the problem of diminishing resources of drinking water. Despite, the gravity of the problem, the response from the central and the state government is lackadaisical. Moreover, the media coverage of the problem is also dismal. To make matters worse, the younger members of the community are migrating in search of work to the urban areas without much success, leaving the elders, women, and children behind to fend for themselves.

(a) As the District Collector what would be your priorities for solving the problem?

(b) How would you tackle the situation?

(c) What long term measures would you take to prevent the future recurrence of the problem? 20

आपको हाल ही में एक अत्यंत पिछड़े जिले के जिला कलेक्टर के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। उक्त जिला पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सूखे की चपेट में रहा है। नौकरशाही के निचले स्तर पर व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार ने परिस्थिति को और गंभीर बना दिया है। यह जिला, पेयजल स्रोतों के गिरते जल स्तर की समस्याओं का सामना भी कर रहा है। परिस्थिति की गंभीरता के बावजूद भी, केंद्र और राज्य सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया चिंतनीय है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उक्त समस्या की मीडिया कवरेज भी निराशाजनक है। स्थानीय समुदाय के नौजवान सदस्य बुजुर्गों, महिलाओं और बच्चों को अपने भरण-पोषण की व्यवस्था स्वयं करने हेतु छोड़कर काम की खोज में शहरी क्षेत्रों, की ओर पलायन कर रहे हैं,जहां उन्हें अपेक्षित सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है ।इससे यह स्थिति और बदतर होती जा रही है।

(a) जिला कलेक्टर के रूप में उक्त समस्या के समाधान के लिए आपकी प्राथमिकताएँ क्या होंगी?

(b) आप इस स्थिति से कैसे निपटेंगे?

(c) इस समस्या की भावी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए आप कौन-से दीर्घावधिक उपाय अपनाएंगे?

a-) Priorities in solving the problems-

1.) Provision of food and drinking water to population - through effective delivery of PDS.

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2) Providing livelihood opportunities through MGNREGA through proper vigil.

3) Tackling corruption at all levels, Strict action against wrong doers, use of systems of grievance redressal. social auditing and awareness among people about their rights.

4.) Programme for watershed management through people's help like use of traditional methods of water harvesting, rain water harvesting.

5.) Giving inputs to media and seeking the support of state & central government showing the dire conditions by giving proper data ~~of~~ the problem and funds needed for that.

6.) These efforts need to be shown to public so that they can trust and help.

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b) Tackling the situation needs to follow the priorities in an efficient and faster manner. like provisioning of food through PDS, livelihood through MGNREGA, asking for water support if condition is dire, tackling corruption through using lesser funds like through social audits and grievance redressal cells and for longer term water harvesting and tackling droughts.

c) ~~For~~ To prevent the future recurrence of the problem - need is for ① cleaning the lower levels of bureaucracy from corruption -
- using CCTV cameras in risk areas,
- use of IT for governance
- Proper adherence to gram sabha's ~~for~~ needs,
- MIS, citizen charters

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2) To tackle drought -
need is for watershed management in participatory manner.

→ use of cropping pattern according to physio-climatic needs like pulses.

→ Promotion of other livelihood options like dairy farming, agro forestry

- Drip and sprinkler irrigation
- Rain water harvesting and use of traditional methods of harvesting like Chandela tanks.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. In a district, in which you are posted as a District Magistrate, a teacher molests a child in a government run school. As the news of this crime spreads, the parents, relatives and locals gather at the school. The culprit teacher has meanwhile fled. The police arrests the Principal of the school and assure the crowd that the culprit would be arrested soon. The crowd, however, has gone berserk and begins to damage the school building. It wants immediate arrest of the culprit and is not ready to budge until he is arrested.

(a) Is it correct to take the Principal into custody when he has personally not committed the crime? Support your answer with appropriate reasons.

(b) What options do you have in dealing with the crowd? Enumerate the merits and demerits of each and also suggest the best possible option.

(c) In the capacity of District Magistrate what would be your long term plan to prevent molestations and rapes in the schools? 20

एक जिले में जहां आप एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं, वहां के एक सरकारी विद्यालय का एक शिक्षक एक बच्चे से छेड़छाड़ करता है। जब इस अपराध की खबर फैलती है तो उस बच्चे के माता-पिता, सगे-संबंधी और स्थानीय लोग विद्यालय के पास एकत्रित हो जाते हैं। इसी बीच आरोपी शिक्षक फ़रार हो जाता है। पुलिस उस विद्यालय के प्राचार्य को गिरफ्तार कर लेती है और भीड़ को यह आश्वासन देती है कि आरोपी को शीघ्र हीं गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाएगा। तथापि भीड़ अनियंत्रित हो जाती है और विद्यालय भवन को क्षतिग्रस्त करना आरंभ कर देती है। उक्त भीड़ आरोपी की तत्काल गिरफ्तारी चाहती है और जब तक उसे गिरफ्तार नहीं कर लिया जाता, तब तक वे वहाँ से हिलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

(a) क्या प्राचार्य को हिरासत में लेना सही है, जबकि उसने व्यक्तिगत रूप से अपराध नहीं किया है? उपयुक्त कारणों सहित अपने उत्तर का समर्थन कीजिए।

(b) आपके पास भीड़ से निपटने के कौन से विकल्प हैं? प्रत्येक के गुणों व दोषों की गणना कीजिए और सर्वोत्तम संभावित विकल्प सुझाइए।

(c) एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में विद्यालयों में छेड़छाड़ और बलात्कार की घटना को रोकने के लिए आपकी दीर्घकालिक योजना क्या होगी?

a.) Principal has the responsibility of school and he is the authority who have to take accountability of any issue which takes place in the school. So, it is not wrong to

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take principal into custody.
He has not committed the crime but he should have been responsible enough to keep a check on teachers, about their prior antecedent in character and also should have been vigil enough to not let the teacher go away.
It is also necessary to prove that justice is being done to the child and parents and all efforts are being done. Arresting principle is one of the step to show that.
Public would feel that their grievances would be redressed.

b) In dealing the crowd options available would be -
1.) Arresting the most violent ones and deterring others to protest - But this method would prove

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detrimental and also goes against principle of democracy of right to protest. So, this option may not prove feasible when the grievances of public ~~are~~ genuine.

2) Give all assurances that all efforts of arresting are being taken, talk with the parents and child and child may be provided all methods of protection and ~~fo~~ mental development. Pshychiatrist can be provided for that. Further, proper security should be provided to protect the public property and telling that strict action may be taken against them. The option would be feasible and would be greater good of parents, children and other public too. So this need to be taken.

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C) ~~In the~~
As a District Magistrate - to prevent molestations and rapes in the schools - need is to -

1) provide the guidelines about laws like POSCO and others in school.

2.) A proper committee in school, where a child can inform about any molestation case.

3) Hotline can be established from school to police station that quick action can be taken against any wrong.

4.) Awareness campaign and education programmes for children, parents and teachers.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 757)

Name of Candidate	Shweta chauhan		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	26262
Center	ORN	Date	28/10/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Trace the evolution of cave architecture in India with special reference to their design, nature and wall paintings.
भारत में गुफा वास्तुकला के विकास का उसके डिजाइन, प्रकृति एवं भित्ति चित्रों के विशेष संदर्भ में विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Cave architecture in India trace its evolution from Paleolithic period. The paleolithic man used cave as its dwelling place and made various paintings on it. The colours used in painting were red, green, white which were extracted from natural things like leaves, limestone.

Mesolithic → Paintings got more vivid and colours filled in the various figures. Hunting scenes, Wild boars, dancing people.

These paintings can be seen in Bhimbekka caves.

Till this time the cave were not hewn out. Major development happened during Mauryan period. The caves were used by the monks during

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rainy season. Lomush Rishi cave, Nagarjuni Cave - used to be the dwelling place for Ajivika sect devotees. The caves in this period had very smooth walls which prominside used to shine because of smoothness. The gateways started getting decorated with the figures of yakshaganis. Further chaityas and viharas were developed like Karla caves. The cave architecture further got developed during Kushan period. However, major breakthrough was in Gupta period - A large number of caves like Ajanta, Ellora and Bagh caves were ~~built~~ carved out and the architecture have - sculptures, paintings - depicting lives of common man and Jataka tales. Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism all have their depiction in Ellora caves.

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Rashtrakutas developed famous Kailash temple in Ellora caves & also developed Elephanta caves.

Pallavas were the architectures who changed the rock cut architecture of cave to monilithic structure and later temples.

Thus, cave architecture developed according to the needs and the technology available. The architecture is still intact shows how efficiently it was done.

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2. With the help of examples, explain how Folk Paintings as an art form represent an array of human beliefs and cultural diversity.
विभिन्न उदाहरणों की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए कि कला के एक प्रारूप के तौर पर लोक चित्रकलाएँ कैसे मानवीय विश्वासों एवं सांस्कृतिक विविधता के एक प्रभावशाली प्रदर्शन को निरुपित करती हैं।

Folk paintings are the art forms which shows the human beliefs and culture. They are made in order to depict the day to day chores or the religious beliefs.

This is very well depicted in paintings like - Madhubani → this folk painting is part of culture of Mithila region of Bihar. In this women ~~depi~~ paint the walls with rice and red dust, depicting their religious beliefs like Krishna paintings, etc.

Warli paintings → In Maharashtra, they draw dancing women, dolls, such that every part is covered with painting.

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Kalamkari → done in Andhra pradesh, with the help of stick used as pen.

Andani - West Bengal -
with the help of rice on the walls, draw all the religious designs like sun, moon, trees, etc.

These paintings use natural colours and carry the culture of region. But with time they are being neglected, Need is to give them recognition and help the artists to meet the demands of time. With every folk painting loss, a culture dies.

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3. "The response to the Partition of Bengal was not a mere expression of Bengali sub-nationalism, but a resistance that carried in it the seeds of a coherent nationalist struggle for India's independence." Examine.
"बंगाल के विभाजन पर हुई अनुक्रिया केवल बंगाली उप-राष्ट्रीयता की अभिव्यक्ति नहीं थी, बल्कि एक ऐसा प्रतिरोध था जिसमें भारत की स्वतंत्रता हेतु सुसंगत राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष के बीज निहित थे।" परीक्षण कीजिए।

Partition of Bengal, announced in 1905, led to Swadeshi movement. This movement was immediate to show expression against division of Bengal. Bengal divided means, it would separate the people working against British Government.

It was not mere expression of Bengali sub-nationalism as the movement spread to other areas too like Maharashtra, under Bal gangadhar Tilak - various new forms Shivaji festival, Ganesha festival were started by him, and which also got part of Bengal.

2) It was not mere a voice against

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partition, it had used various methods - Swadeshi, National Education, ~~self~~. Boycott etc.

3.) It formed the part of culture, paintings like by Abindranath Tagore of 'Bharat Mata', writings of Bankim chandra chatterjee, etc shows that it was nationalist struggle.

4.) Swadeshi movement was carried by congress, which was national organisation, thus a national struggle.

5.) It was a mass movement, students, women, peasants all formed its part. They did not have mere anulment of partition of Bengal as motive.

The movement against partition of Bengal was possible because of

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the politicisation of people done by moderates through economic critique of British govt. and culmination of various wrong policies of Curzon.

Partition of Bengal became immediate reason for mass upheaval, and from here the masses got the feeling that they also form part of national movement. This continued for other mass movements like Non-cooperation, Civil disobedience.

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4. The economic interpretation of British Colonialism by Indian intelligentsia during 1870-1905 brought forward unpleasant facts about the foreign rule. Analyse this statement and assess the impact of these interpretations on the National Movement.

भारतीय बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा 1870-1905 के दौरान प्रस्तुत की गई ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद की आर्थिक व्याख्या ने विदेशी शासन के संबंध में अप्रिय तथ्यों को प्रकट किया। इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए और राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इन व्याख्याओं के प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए।

The economic critique of British Colonialism laid the basis for national struggle. Major leaders in this critique were-

→ Dadabhai Naroji - "Drain theory" - Through the theory he explained, how Indian wealth was being exported to Britian and was resulting in poverty of India.

→ Ramesh Chandra Dutt - Economic history of India - showed how the wealth was being plundered.

→ Justice Ranade.

These moderate leaders showed simple reason that India is poor and starving because Britishers were carrying away wealth from the

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country. The raw materials are being exported and goods of England are imported to India. The high tax imposed on Indian goods in England, is the reason for no market for Artisans and handicrafts of India. Railway is being developed for "decorating some other's wife" – for British Interests.
→ It's like soaking wealth from India and giving rain to British land.

These simple arguments could be understood by most illeterate and till now people had believe that Britishers are working in India's interest, this got weakened because of the facts provided through economic criticism.

Further, the budget sprech criticism by

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Gopal Krishna Gandhi, where he showed how there is budget surplus where so much poverty persists.

This criticism by moderates built the platform for national movement. Before the national struggle, it formed the reason "why to struggle" - It educated people about the British rule and created educated mass for further national movement.

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5. The role of women in Indian nationalism is well acknowledged, however, women who took part in armed struggle against the British are less known. In this context, examine the role played by Indian women in national movement with particular reference to revolutionary struggle.

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद में महिलाओं की भूमिका को भली प्रकार से स्वीकार किया गया है, हालांकि अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध सशस्त्र संघर्ष में भाग लेने वाली महिलाओं को पर्याप्त ख्याति नहीं मिली है। इस प्रसंग में, क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के विशेष संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में भारतीय महिलाओं की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Women played equal role in Indian struggle of independence. Initially as a supporter of male nationalists and later being nationalists. Though, much acknowledgement is not given.

During moderate phase-
Women has not much role, but the social monement which were working for women upliftment since 1800's, was making them ready for struggle. 'Sarla Devi' had got a name for working in this phase.

Entremist phase- In partition of Bengal struggle, Women played important role in Swadeshi & boycott

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Late phase : Various women leaders like Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu formed the leadership of congress.

Gandhiji gave real empowerment to women, and from non cooperation movement women became equal part of struggle.

Women also form part of revolutionary group. Madame Bhikaji Cama, dared to raise the India flag in Britian. She formed the part of revolutionaries group like Shyamji Krishna Verma.

→ Chittagong group under Surya Sen had equal representation of women. Kalpana Dutt showed the most imp. valour in this group.

→ Women were also part of HSRA, group in Punjab.

→ During Quit India revolution

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underground activities were carried out by ~~Sarojo~~ Suchete Kriplani, Aruna Asaf Ali.

Rani Gadin Liu – showed extreme courage in struggle in north-east during civil disobedience movement.

Thus, we have large number of examples of women forming part of national struggle. But, we don't have example to show that these women were acknowledged equally as men. The few women acknowledged are because their fathers or husbands were also part of leadership. The women nationalist have not got their equal due, as after Independence we didn't have much of their representation even in Constituent Assembly.

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6. It has been argued that unlike the wars in 1962 and 1971, the war in 1965 was incecisive and brought neither victory nor peace to India. Critically analyse the proposition and also highlight how the experience of 1965 was helpful in the war of 1971.

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि 1962 और 1971 के युद्धों के विपरीत 1965 का युद्ध अनिर्णायक था और इसने भारत को न तो विजय प्रदान की और न ही शांति। इस तर्क का समीक्षात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस तथ्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए कि 1965 का अनुभव 1971 के युद्ध में किस प्रकार सहायक रहा।

1965 war remains a war where both India and Pakistan claims victory. The result of war went in whose favour could not be decided, as was possible in 1962 and 1971.

In 1962, it was China who won it, and left India to think to develop the military for its security. In 1971, India was successful in liberating Bangladesh, thus was a clear winner.

In 1965, Pakistan occupied some of India's area in Sindh and Kutch. And, Indian army went till Lahore. We had occupied the important points like Haji Pir,

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Kargil, and were strong enough to even occupy Lahore. But the war ended indecisive. Tashkent agreement was signed - which made both the countries to leave the occupied territories, and go back to position prior to war. The strategic points like Haji Pir thus have to be abandoned. The agreement did not settle International boundary and neither brought any solution to boundary dispute. Thus, neither victory nor peace could be claimed.

The experience of 1965 war was helpful in gaining victory during 1971. Indian army got back its pride which was hurt during 1962 war. Pakistan army could

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analysed and strengths of Indian army was worked upon.

India also got the reason, how to deal with other countries so that they not come in help for Pakistan. This was tacitly followed in 1971 war and people of India backed both 1965 & 1971 was seeing the contributions made by Indian army.

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7. Discuss whether the agrarian movements which emerged from the late 1970's should be referred to as 'New' Farmers' Movements. In light of the problems faced by poor farmers and agricultural labourers, critically evaluate these movements.

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या 1970 के दशक के उत्तरार्द्ध में उभरे कृषि प्रधान आंदोलनों को 'नवीन' किसान आंदोलनों के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाना चाहिए। निर्धन किसानों एवं खेतिहर मजदूरों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं के प्रकाश में इन आंदोलनों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The agrarian movements emerged from late 1970's can be referred to as 'New' farmers' movements, as previously they were by tenants against the rent system and Zamindari structure. But after land reforms and no agricultural rent, this form of movement got finished.

The new form of movements emerged in 1970's, against the agricultural policies. Like that of market prices, suicides rates increase, insurance cover etc.

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Poor farmers and agricultural labourers were not the beneficiary of green revolution. With less irrigation rate and market volatility these farmers suffered and thus agitated.

Kisan rallies were organised and various leaders emerged for the cause. Kisha Sabhas were formed. The major reason being inequality faced by farmers. The conversion of their agricultural land to industrial and urban, without much compensation.

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8. Though both Bismarck and Sardar Patel played an important role in unifying their respective countries, yet given the different historical circumstances, the challenges faced by both and the strategies they adopted were different, Discuss.

यद्यपि बिस्मार्क और सरदार पटेल दोनों ने अपने-अपने देशों को एकीकृत करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, फिर भी विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि दोनों को जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा और जिन रणनीतियों को उन्होंने अपनाया, वे भिन्न थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Bismarck and Sardar patel both followed "Blood & Iron" policy to unify Germany and India respectively as a nation. They both ~~followed the path that~~ have the vision & aim to unify the country on any basis. However, as the circumstances and challenges were different, strategies also differed.

Bismarck-

He came into picture when the foundation of unification was laid in Germany through 'Zolverein' - He realised that major block in Germany unification was Austria, Prusia & France. To remove these from hindrance,

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he first developed Germany economically, education was developed, Infrastructure grew and military also developed. Then by playing game against Austria with the help of France, he defeated Austria, and later attacked France too. when both the countries left the way, Bismarck further developed Germany economically. Thus, Germany got unified.

Sardar Patel differed in this — he followed "instrument of accession", the princely states who were in favour they joined for communication, foreign affairs and defence. Few denied like Kashmir, Hyderabad, and Junagarh. For them, military force was used. Even the Portuguese colonies — Goa, Daman & Diu were through force.

Both had different circumstances, as Sardar Patel, has the reason already

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there that India - as a nation would have ~~all~~ princely states its part. This was defined by Britishers, but Bismarck laid the vision that Germany should be unified.

However both have to fight war, Bismarck - Austria, India - Pakistan.

Though different in strategies, both laid the unification of countries, which play an important role in the current global affairs.

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9. Enumerate the reforms undertaken during the Gorbachev era and explain the reasons for undertaking these. To what extent could these reforms be held responsible for the breakup of the Soviet Union?
गोर्बाचेव के कार्यकाल के दौरान किए गए सुधारों को वर्णित कीजिए और इन्हें आरंभ करने के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। सोवियत संघ के विघटन के लिए इन सुधारों को किस सीमा तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है?

Gorbachev took reforms of -
→ Gorbachev → free speech and expression
→ Prestroika → openness.

Thus, structural changes were brought in economy, with dilution of state role,
- Society → giving free speech & and expression, to the people
Polity - Socialism could be argued against and other political arguments could be given.
Thus, tolerance formed the basis.

Reforms thus changed the extreme Socialism being followed in U.S.S.R. This was necessary because the

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economy had weakened. Industrial development was done for basic goods. Their happened mismatch in demand & supply. Too much of expenditure was being done on space programme and military modernisation. The result was poverty and hunger.

→ People started revolting against suppression of their views. The cultural differences of the countries of East Europe was not tolerated.

When Gorbachev brought out the changes to include free speech & tolerance, the countries of Eastern Europe - Latvia, Estonia, Lithunia, Armenia, Ukraine etc - asked for freedom leading to breakdown of USSR. and resulting into formation

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of Russia and 15 other countries.

These reforms made it easy for the break up Soviet union, though this was culmination of economic and social suppression being done in U.S.S.R through extreme Socialism.

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10. While the impact of French Revolution was largely limited to the European countries, the Russian Revolution had a much wider impact across the globe. Critically analyse.

यद्यपि फ्रांसीसी क्रांति का प्रभाव काफी हद तक यूरोपीय देशों तक सीमित था, किन्तु रूसी क्रांति का विश्वव्यापी प्रभाव हुआ था। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

French revolution, was the first revolution to lay the basis for liberty, equality, democracy and rights of people. It laid the basis that state is formed by the will of people and should work for them. Voltaire, Rosseau, Montesquieu - the intellectuals of French revolution spread the message of welfare state to other countries. However, as the world was still not ~~integrated~~ developed to understand the meaning of these terms, it didn't spread much. More than 1/2 of world was under 'colonies', thus these ideas could not be followed immediately. Though, in Europe it had very much

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effect. Vienna congress was formed to suppress these ideas, shows how the ideas were spreading.

Russian revolution on the other hand showed the example to colonies to overthrow the colonial government. If Czar can be thrown than imperialist power can also be. The socialist ideas - that land to tiller, industries to workers directly hit the poor people of colonies. They also could think of their rights. The revolution came, when world was more integrated thus could spread more.

French revolution shaped the ideas of social reformers in India like in young Bengal movement. Russian revolution created whole set of socialists & communists in India.

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Communist Party of India - M.N Roy was formed. HRA turned - HSRA.
Workers & peasants parties were formed.
And congress got socialist tilt - with this as basis for governance - "National economic programme"

French revolution shaped the ideology, Russian revolution shaped the method of governance. Both left their mark for world's future - with welfare state as the basis of governance for all countries now.

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11. Give an account of the factors which influence gender equality in basic education. What can be done to bridge the existing gender gap in this context?
उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो आधारभूत शिक्षा में लैंगिक समानता को प्रभावित करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान लिंग अंतराल को समाप्त के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

- Literacy rate of male is 84% and that of females is around 64%. This gap in literacy is the result of -

1.) Patriarchial society - The belief that Boys are considered to superiors and future bread earners, so they need to be educated. Girls have to do household work for which education is not needed.

2.) Poverty → with less means, poor thinks that boys can be allowed to get education and girls should remain at home to take care of siblings.

3.) Safety & means of sanitation at schools - There is fear among parents that girls might not be safe, or the girls feel that because of lack of washrooms in schools they may be harassed.

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4.) Schools being not near the villages - girls may not have means to transport.

5.) Low employment opportunities, or the predefined 'Gender role' - If women don't have to work, then education is not required.

Though, the propagation for female literacy started late, but now it is a good sign that after the awareness, female's literacy rate ~~of~~ is increasing faster than males, as seen in last census.

To further reduce the gap, need is to -

1.) Schools with proper infrastructure - separate toilets for girls need to be there in every village and near slums.

2.) Information, Education, and Awareness programmes like through 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' -

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3) Adult education programme – to give basic education to elder women.

4.) Separate hostels like Kasturba Gandhi hostels for girls in tribal areas.

5.) Incentives for girls education, like Sukanya Samridhi fund. Govt. can contribute in it for girls higher education.

6.) Implement RTE in true spirit.

Women have higher calibre to perform in any field as seen in the fields like medicine, teaching – need is to provide them basic needs – education is the most basic of them.

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12. While state action alone cannot ensure social change, no social group howscever weak or oppressed is only a victim. Examine the statement in the context of organised action for justice and dignity for manual scavergers in India.

कोई सरकारी कार्यवाही अकेले ही सामाजिक परिवर्तन नहीं ला सकती, कोई भी सामाजिक समूह चाहे भले ही वह कितना भी कमजोर और सताया हुआ हो, सिर्फ अत्याचारों का शिकार ही नहीं होता है। भारत में मैला ढोने वालों को न्याय और आत्मसम्मान दिलाने हेतु एक संगठित कार्रवाई के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए

Manual scavengers in India get an inhumane treatment. This is against any human right, The law against manual scavenging has not resulted into their upliftment. Though the law completely bans manual scavenging, but it continues because the society accepts it.

If the organised action for justice and dignity for manual scavengers is not undertaken, state action alone cannot help. Manual scavenging continues because the houses are building modern toilets, they still have the mindset, of filth being

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carried by humans. This divides the society and the practice like untouchability continues.

The scavengers not having much voices, continues to suffer. In a recent survey, the some of states have shown that they do not have any manual scavengers. Firstly when they are not acknowledged then how can they be reformed.

The manual scavengers being weak to present their case, need is awareness and education →

like through Swachh Bharat Mission - with the mission of zero manual scavenging.

→ NGO's can take the campaign to present the inhumanity done against them.

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Further, change can only be brought through society. People need to be aware about the punishment and manual scavenging being immoral. Further, the modern septic tanks need to be cleaned through proper technology. Manual scavenging is a ill on Indian society.

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13. Give an account of the factors driving people to migrate from the countryside to urban areas even if it entails living in slums. Highlight some important facts about slums unique to India. Also discuss some strategies which can be adopted for transforming India's slums.
उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो लोगों को ग्रामीण इलाकों से शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रवास करने लिए प्रेरित करते हैं, भले ही इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें मलिन बस्तियों में ही क्यों न रहना पड़ता हो। भारत की मलिन बस्तियों के संदर्भ में विशिष्ट तथ्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही उन रणनीतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत में मलिन बस्तियों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए अपनाई जा सकती हैं।

The slums as defined by census are places which do not have hygienic condition for human living. Then also rural people migrate to these conditions shows how pathetic condition they might have faced in rural areas. Various factors driving people ~~ban~~ be -

1) Below poverty condition in rural areas → with no means of livelihood, rural poor feel it better to join urban poor where some means would be there. Informal sector - domestic help, Rickshawpulle can give some means of livelihood to them.

2.) Discrimination' caste oppression' faced in rural areas - → 'community - identity' loss in urban

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areas, help caste oppressed to gain some individual identity in urban areas.

3.) Forced migration –

Displaced because of development projects or climate change.
There is large scale migration from drought prone regions of Bundelkhand & Marathwada. These displaced form the part of slums.

In India, its not about the pull factors which attracts migrats but the push factors which are so severe that distressed migration happens.

Slums in India have unique characteristics – 1/3rd of them are not notified. they don't constitute the part of slum, thus no basic services.
– The living conditions are most pathetic, unhygienic living, no means of sanitation, breeds crime and violence, Environment degradation

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and the high rate of growth.

Strategies which can be adopted for transforming India's slums -

1.) Planned urban growth - with balanced rural growth. Urban sprawl is the result of unplanned growth. Slums should be considered as part of city and planning need to be done after considering them.

2.) In situ - rehabilitation - Building multi-storey houses in their own area - "Housing for all" can be a step in this direction.

3.) Slums are organically grown, they cannot be removed, need is to transform them with their own help. Basic services like transport, sewage, drinking water, schools can be provided.

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14. Define flood plains and explain their significance. Also, examine how anthropogenic activities have contributed to recent instances of urban flooding.

बाढ़ के मैदानों को परिभाषित कीजिए और उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि शहरी बाढ़ की हाल ही की घटनाओं में मानवीय गतिविधियों ने किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है।

Flood plains are the areas of river drainage system. The areas which may not be ~~under~~ presently under river water, but they in one or other season would be flooded.

They are important for

1.) Ground water recharge
2.) water purification, nutrient recycling.
3.) Large no. of birds have their habitat on them. thus biodiversity conservation
4.) Ecology of river flow is maintained.
5.) Buffer against floods.
6.) They are fertile areas for growing flowers, vegetables -

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However, they are been encroached upon, resulting in disbalance of river ecology and floods.

Urban floods are on the rise - recent examples being that of 'Chennai', a little rain blocked whole traffic in Guegoon and Banglore.

This is due to -

1.) Conversion for wettands for different land uses of Industries, urbanization. No Wetlands exists in chennai & Banglore.

2.) The natural storm water flow system do not exist anymore, sewage water and storm water flows together. Having no outlet for flow - storm water creates floods.

3.) Concretization of whole areas, groundwater infiltration becomes

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difficult and the result is only floods.

4.) Climate change - has resulted in increasing the intensity of rainfall.

5.) Pollution & urban heat island effect of urban areas - increase rainfall & thus floods.

6.) Lack of greenery.

Urban areas suffer larger than rural areas through natural disasters as they have more vulnerability. Need is to plan cities - disaster resilient - sendai framework provides the way and rebuilt natural ecosystems - wetlands, lakes, rainwater harvesting, storm water drainage, to reduce impact of urban floods.

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15. Why do forest fires occur frequently in certain regions of India? Examine the ecological significance of forest fires and identify the measures to tackle the phenomenon.
भारत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में दावानल की पुनरावृत्ति के क्या कारण हैं । दावानल के पारिस्थितिक महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस परिघटना से निपटने के लिए उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Forest fires occur frequently in western Himalayan regions ~~of~~ in Uttrakhand, some areas in western ghats. Forest fires are natural phenomenons, but their number are increasing because of anthropogenic impacts. These regions are more prone because-

→ Deciduous forests – large no. of dry leaves,

→ western Himalayan forests have – pine trees, their sharp leaves catches fire easily

→ High temperature, wind in the regions,

Further human activities like burning the fields for slash-& burn agriculture, neglection and high dependence on forests increases the fire chances.

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Ecological significance of fire –

1.) It is a natural way of forests getting renewed. The old & dry wind gets burnt, the organic manure produced lead to successive higher growth of forests.

2.) If there is some unwanted species, it will get burnt and forest would rejuvenate according to the climatic conditions.

However, if it was only natural then it was for significance, the anthropogenic activities bring more of negative impact.

Measures to tackle the phenomenon –

- Broad lanes forests can be planted in western Himalayan region
- The policy of not cutting trees more than 10,000 m height can

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be done away with.

→ Use of technology, GIS and UAVs to see the fire when it starts so that it does not spread.

- Joint forest management by the help of locals.
- Strict vigilance for illegal activities
- Awareness about Jhum cultivation

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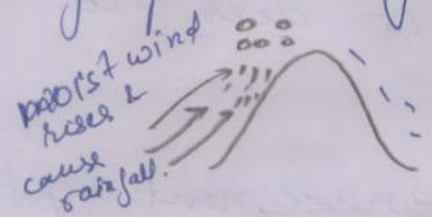
16. What are the different types of rainfall? Give an account of the world distribution of rainfall.

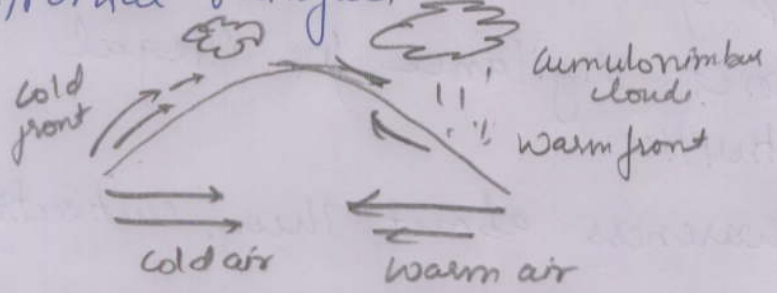
वर्षा के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं? विश्व भर में वर्षा के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Different types of rainfalls are-

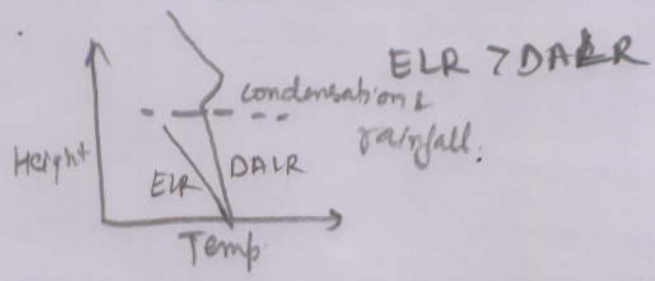
1.) orographic rainfall.



2.) Frontal rainfall



3.) conventional rainfall – Equatorial region – high temperature give rise to heated air mass, which condense to form cumulonimbus clouds.



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World distribution of rainfall - is according to these factors -

I High rainfall 1.) High temperature & high moisture
These factors are present on equatorial regions - thus high rainfall.

2.) Onshore winds → western ~~sides~~ coasts of temperate regions westerlies are onshore throughout the year.

3.) Path of cyclone - On the paths of temperate cyclone, high rainfall is caused.

4.) Windward sides of mountains like of Andes, western ghats.

Moderate - 200 - 100 cm.

1.) Monsoon areas
2.) Mediterranean region - Winter westerlies
3.) Eastern coast of tropical areas - onshore Trade winds

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Less rainfall -

- Tropical desert → western coast of tropical region
  leeward side of mountains - offshore trade winds
  - Western Sahara
  - Kalahari
  Namib
- Temperate desert
  ↓
  leeward side of mountains
  ↳ ~~Deccan plateau~~

→ continentality
- Siberia

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17. The prevailing water crisis in the country is not about the unavailability of water rather the mismanagement of available resources. Do you agree? Discuss the short-term and long-term socio-economic impacts of the water crisis on India.
देश में व्याप्त जल संकट का संबंध जल की अनुपलब्धता से नहीं बल्कि उपलब्ध संसाधनों के कुप्रबंधन से है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? भारत पर जल संकट के अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Its not about unavailability but mismanagement —

1) Agricultural misuse —
- Water guzzling crops are planted in drought prone areas-
- Menthas in Bundelkhand
- Sugarcane, rice in Marathwada.
- Virtual export of water is being done.
- Traditional Methods of conservation do not exist anymore.
- Flooding methods of irrigation
- Lack of rainwater harvesting.
- Subsidised power supply — overuse of ground water.

2) Industries → No treatment of waste water and dumping of effluents in rivers.

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3.) Households –
- Lack of awareness about efficient use and
- Individual ownership of ground water.

Though climate change has also affected water availability

Short term impact:

→ Droughts → food crisis, poverty, thus, full social resources will get impacted.

- Inequality would increase
- Distressed migration
- Inflation

Long-term –

- Agricultural crisis
- Violence and conflicts
  Recent conflict b/w Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are the eye opener.
- Famine
- Collapse of economy with high inflation & inequality

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Need is to manage water holistically. Reduce, reuse, rainwater harvesting, and agricultural changes in cropping pattern, drip & sprinkle irrigation with awareness among people.

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18. Enlist the major fishing zones of the world along with the reasons for their distribution. Does India's deep sea fishing policy warrant a fresh look? Examine in context of the recommendations of the Meena Kumari committee on the matter.
विश्व के प्रमुख मत्स्यन क्षेत्रों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिए और साथ ही उनके वितरण के कारण बताइए। क्या गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने संबंधी भारत की नीति को नए दृष्टिकोण से देखने की आवश्यकता है? इस मामले पर मीना कुमारी समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Major fishing zone of the world are formed where cold and warm water mixes and the continental shelf is wider for easy fishing. The distribution is such that –

Western coast of tropical region.
Eastern coast of temperate regions.

- Grand Bank
- Newfound land
- Dogger Bank
- Japanese coast
- Indian coaste

are major regions of fishing.

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India's deep sea fishing policy warrants a fresh look, as recommend by Meena Kumari committee. The committee provides that India lacks methods of deep sea fishing. The technology is not build, due to which the potential of deep sea fisheries is not harness.

Also, the supply chain need to built for processing and preservation of fisheries in the ~~deep~~ deep oceans itself. This will reduce conflicts in territorial waters where fishing has reduced and also various species are found in deep seas. Thus, it need to be harnessed.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. It has been observed that deltas formed by Indian rivers have been shrinking for the past few years. Discuss reasons for the same in context of different rates of shrinking of deltas of major rivers.
यह देखा गया है कि भारतीय नदियों द्वारा निर्मित डेल्टा पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सिकुड़ते जा रहे हैं। प्रमुख नदियों के डेल्टाओं के सिकुड़ने की विभिन्न दरों के संदर्भ में इनके कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Deltas has been shrinking because -

1.) ~~Seal~~ Sea level change -
The sea level is rising because of melting glaciers, increase in temperature, thus with higher sea level the sediments brought by the rivers gets eroded away by sea water.

2.) Rivers are carrying larger quantity of water because of glacial melt. when their carrying capacity of water increases larger boulders are carried which get deposited in ~~the~~ alluvial fans.

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3.) Construction of large number of dams, reduces the silt being carried by the rivers; ~~and~~

4.) Navigation through rivers.

5.) Diversion of rivers for ~~ag~~ irrigation, encroachment on flood plains.

6.) Illegal sand mining

All reasons are contributing to reduction of sediments of rivers.

7.) Further, cyclones and storm surges clears huge quantity of deltas sediments.

8) The destruction of Mangroves and Coral reefs which prevented

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Coastal erosion, leads to easy ~~[illegible]~~ erosion and reduction of deltas.

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20. Why does the Arabian Sea experience fewer tropical cyclones as compared to the Bay of Bengal? Explain why tropical cyclones do not occur during the south west monsoon season.

अरब सागर, बंगाल की खाड़ी की तुलना में उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों का कम अनुभव क्यों करता है? व्याख्या कीजिए कि दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून की ऋतु के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात क्यों नहीं आते हैं ?

Arabian sea experience fewer Tropical cyclones

1.) It has temperature of water lesser than Bay of Bengal, which is required to generate Tropical cyclone.

2.) Bay of Bengal receives the cyclones originating from North Pacific Ocean, which dies till they reach Arabian sea.

3.) Bay of Bengal is ~~much~~ on East coast, where cyclones are helped by Trade winds accumulate warm water, and land is in direct contact to effect.

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Tropical cyclones do not occur during southwest monsoon

1.) The ITCZ shifts towards Tropic of Cancer, which do not allow the tropical winds to diverge in the upper troposphere.

2.) Low pressure develops over Northern India. with Equatorial region having south-western winds.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 843)

Name of Candidate	Shweta Chauhan		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	26262
Center	Rajinder Nagar	Date	3/9/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Discuss the need for adhering to the road map for fiscal consolidation by fixing the fiscal deficit. Has the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 served the purpose for which it was envisaged?

राजकोषीय घाटा के निर्धारण के माध्यम से राजकोषीय समेकन (कंसोलिडेशन) के लिए एक रोड मैप का पालन करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व एवं बजट प्रबंधन (एफ.आर.बी.एम) अधिनियम, 2003 ने अपनी परिकल्पना के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है?

Adhering to the road map for fiscal consolidation is important to maintain stability of the economy. Fiscal deficit fixation is one of the method for that consolidation. By fixing fiscal deficit - government would know its limit and would borrow accordingly. Fiscal policy affects - growth, inflation, investment, employment generation in an economy. If fiscal consolidation is not taken into account, Govt. has the wish to spend more to gain popular support. This would increase deficit and debt of the future govt. and economy may get destabilised, inflation may rise and ~~see~~ the example

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of this destabilisation can be seen in 1990 economic crisis, where the foreign reserves depleted to minimal levels.

Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 is the step taken by the govt. to adhere to fiscal consolidation. Containing fiscal deficit to 3% and Revenue deficit to 0% with no borrowing from RBI, are major features of Act.

Govt. though tries to adhere to the principles of Act, but it has not been met strictly. Till 2008 it was seen that spending within the Act is possible, but 2008 economic slowdown again made govt. to change the time limit for adherence. Further, it is never taken into account that what measures govt. is taking

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for its adherence. Though the positive positive is mid-term review of fiscal policy. The Act has importance for economic stability.

14th finance commission provided that there is no overseeing mechanism on central Govt. for FRBM Act. It may be a step forward if such mechanism is formed.

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2. Public investment in railways has a multiplier effect for the larger economy. Elaborate. What factors have held back the railways despite having a separate budget and considerable resources? In this context, enumerate the relevant recommendations of Bibek Debroy committee?

रेलवे में किए गए सार्वजनिक निवेश का, वृहद् अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए गुणक (मल्टीप्लायर) प्रभाव होता है। विस्तार पूर्वक बताईए। अलग बजट और यथेष्ट संसाधनों के बावजूद कौन से कारकों ने रेलवे को पीछे रखा है? इस संदर्भ में, बिबेक देबरॉय समिति की प्रासंगिक अनुशंसाएं बताईए?

Public investment in railways has multiplier effect of about 5, with at atleast 3 times for backward and 2 times for forward linkage, as shown by Economic Survey (2015-16).

The backward linkage provided by railways to connect the backward and poor areas of country can lead to growth of small industries in these areas, like food processing. Further, with forward linkages, market would be connected to these areas and easy transport creates its own ease of doing business. A number of industries grow along the railways line. As envisaged under industrial corridor along dedicated freight corridor. Environment friendly railways will help in sustainable growth.

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Though, the multiplier effect is too high, still railway's ratio is decreasing in freight transport. It is only at around 30%, when it should be around 70% for optimum transport management.

Major factors which have held back railways are.

1.) Low public investment - Investment in laying new lines and modernising railways has been very low.

2.) Congestion → Low investment, less resources, congestion on lines and low carrying capacity - 760% of lines are working on >100% capacity.

3.) Cross subsidisation with passenger fares has made freight rates high leading to decreasing freight transport.

4.) Low efficiency,

Bibek Debroy committee recommends for modernisation of railways -

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1.) Railways should focus on core issues others can be privatised like schools, construction.

2.) Setting up of Railway tariff authority for setting up fares & laying level playing field for private

3.) scrapping up of railway budget

4.) Decentralisation of power to divisions.

5.) Improvement in account methods towards accrual method

6.) Corportasition of Railway Board with time.

Railways have to be seen as transport system rather than popular measure to showcase government freebies.

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3. "There is a myth that small firms create the most jobs in an economy. The fact is that small firms that grow big create the jobs". In context of the Indian economy what are the factors that prevent firms that start small from growing bigger. What progress has India made in this respect and what other measures are required?

"ऐसा मिथक है कि किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में छोटी फर्में सर्वाधिक रोजगार पैदा करती हैं। जबकि तथ्य यह है कि वही छोटी फर्में जो बड़ी फर्मों के रूप में विकसित होती हैं, रोजगार पैदा करती हैं"। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में, छोटी फर्मों को बड़ी फर्मों के रूप में विकसित होने से रोकने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में भारत ने क्या प्रगति की है और कौन-से अन्य उपाय आवश्यक हैं?

Small and medium enterprises are second largest employer after agriculture. So there is a feeling that small firms are creating most jobs. But the thing is that the firms have remained small that's why they are able to create these jobs otherwise the percentage would have been more.

Number of factors have made these firms to remain small-

(1) Lack of credit availability – Because the owner is not able to invest, he is not able to grow his firm.

(2) Labour laws → Strict labour laws, e.g Gn factor Act, if firm employes

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more than 10 workers, it would have to follow laws acc. to factory Act. similarly industrial disputes Act, do not allow ~~the~~ closing down of firm if labour is >100. These laws create hindrance, as instead of getting bigger and coming ~~into~~ under laws adherence, firms remain small.

3) Lack of technological improvement –
Most of the firms are lacking technology and innovation measures to grow.

4) Environmental laws.

5) Competition from multinationals, –
Firms feel better to make small products for bigger companies rather than competiting with them. Like electronics goods are made only as ancilliary industry in India.

"Make in India" and "Skill India" missions are the important step taken to focus on small industries need. MUDRA Bank to ~~provide~~

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refinance credit giving institutions of small industries.

some states are changing labour laws like Rajasthan has done to help the growth of small industries.

Technology upgradation fund is being provided.

Start up India programme.

Further,

the need is to support these firms in terms of marketing, technology transfer, ease of doing business, single window clearance. India not only have to produce but also make, design, produce, and market products. This can be done through providing support to small industries.

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4. Enumerate the reasons why problem of NPAs is more pronounced in the public sector banks as compared to the private sector. Discuss the implications of having high NPAs in an economy. Also list the measures which the government has taken in order to address them.

निजी क्षेत्र की तुलना में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों में एन.पी.ए. की समस्या अधिक गंभीर होने के कारण बताएं। किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में उच्च एन.पी.ए. के निहितार्थ पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या से निपटने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Public sector banks are facing the problem of high NPA's. (Non-performing Assets) to the level of 5% of their ~~Capital~~ net worth. And the stressed assets are even to the level of 15%. Private sector banks though are also having NPAs but the problem is much bigger for Public sector Banks. Reasons for the same can be -

1.) Public sector banks has the social responsibility, like Priority sector lending where chances of recovery are less.

2.) Government Interference in the banks leads to large number of loans being given to government choosen corporates which may not be worthy.

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3.) It is seen that efficiency of PSBs is low and they do not apply enough mind in selection of debtors. The inefficiency rises because of lethargy and no competition feeling. Also, recapitalisation is always available for them.

High NPAs in the economy means banking sector is under stress. It will not be able to lend anymore. Thus, further private investments would be low & growth and employment generation than definitely will be less.

→ Customers will loose faith in banking system and thus savings will be low.
This is leading to repression of banks on both sides, liability and assets.

→ International investors, FDI will also decrease seeing the instability of banks and thus economy.

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Government has taken number of measures to address NPAs.

1.) Indradhanush plan was formulated, to increase Accountability transparency, decrease Govt. control and increase efficiency.

2.) Setting up of Bank Board Bureau for selecting high officials.

3.) Passing Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, for fast tracking stressed assets.

4.) RBI's schemes like 5:25, SDRs, S4A, etc. for early recovery.

5.) Recapitalisation of banks.

6.) Asset Reconstruction companies are to get Govt. funding.

Need is for more autonomy to banks and less Govt. interference to increase their efficiency and work with competition.

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5. Mention the salient features of the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) proposed by the government to reinvigorate private investment in infrastructure sector. How is it an improvement over the EPC model?

अवसंरचना क्षेत्र में निजी निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मॉडल (एच.ए.एम.) की मुख्य विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। कैसे यह ई.पी.सी. मॉडल से बेहतर सुधार(इम्प्रूवमेंट) है?

Hybrid Annuity model proposed by Govt. is to reinvigorate investment in mainly now (Highways) by private sector. The salient features of HAM proposed are -

1.) Govt. will provide 40% of the funding of the project, thus private party need not put all money ~~to~~ take all risk.

2.) 80% of the clearances, environmental and land acquisition will be done by govt. before project is taken by private party.

3.) Govt. will collect the revenue of the project, and will return the private money accordingly with time. Thus, private party will have assured returns.

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~~Thus~~. The project envisages proper risk sharing and profit sharing b/w Govt. and private parties, Thus, the project may get better proposals and interest from private parties.

It is better than EPC model (Engineering, Procurement, Construction) as govt. will provide 40% of the funding and clearances which were major roadblocks for private parties. ~~Late~~ clearances was leading to delays in projects and thus reduction in profits.

The risk is being shared by Govt. and private parties both. Diversification of risk will lead to more efficiency as both parties would work to their best ~~lef~~ level to decrease the risks.

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HAM is showing success in Highways this can be extended to other infrastructure too.

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6. Even within the multilateral format of WTO the FTA route has served India well. Comment. How can India effectively deal with the challenges posed by the new mega regional agreements such as TPP?

यहां तक कि डब्लू.टी.ओ. के बहुपक्षीय प्रारूप (multilateral format) के अंतर्गत भी भारत को एफ.टी.ए. मार्ग (FTA route) का अच्छा साथ मिला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत टी.पी.पी. जैसे नये मेगा क्षेत्रीय समझौतों द्वारा प्रस्तुत चुनौतियों से किस प्रकार प्रभावी ढंग से निपट सकता है?

World Trade Organisation provides ~~for~~ the forum for free & fair trade, thus want to make the world a free market, with least tarriffs and taxes. India has gained being the member of WTO, as duties and tariffs on Indian exports got reduced in other countries and industries like pharmaceuticals, automobiles grew. Also, the service sector grew because of globalisation and WTO.

WTO also provides methods of safeguards like in Agriculture - special safeguard mechanisms, Peace clause, which have helped in protection of agriculture and food security.

India as developing country also gets its say better through WTO, as

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there it gets support of other developing countries too.

Trade facilitation agreement in services proposed by India would further improve services. Thus to an extent WTO has given global forum for India to put forward needs & demands, however there is need for Free trade agreements as WTO is consensus driven and there are no. of issues where developing & developed countries do not agree like IPR issues, labour & environmental laws.

In this senario no. of FTAs are increasing. Mega Regional agreements like TPP provides for new challenges, as India cannot become member because of the strict rules of IPR, labour and environment proposed in agreement. ~~Nor~~ And remaining out of the TPP will

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lead to trade diversion from the country, market will be reduced for exports and thus would effect the growth of economy.

To tackle this -

India need to -

1.) Sign other agreements like RCEP, FTAs with European union, Latin America etc.

2.) Improvement and efficiency in production of goods.

3.) Take the comparative advantage and produce goods according to that.

4.) Increase domestic demand and capacity.

5.) Work for WTO playing major role than mega FTAs like TPP.

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7. Cashless economy is a global trend now. What are the challenges of achieving a cashless economy in the case of India? How can these challenges be overcome?

नकदीरहित (कैशलेस) अर्थव्यवस्था अब वैश्विक प्रवृत्ति बन गई है। भारत के प्रकरण में नकदीरहित अर्थव्यवस्था प्राप्त करने के समक्ष उत्पन्न होने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Cashless economy is required for reducing the chances of generation of black money, decreasing the capital required for handling money by bank, and making transactions easier, & safer, & faster.

However, there are number of challenges being faced in achieving cashless economy.

In India about 95% transactions by volume and 60% by value are done through cash, whereas in developed economies it is around 60% by volume & 20% by value. Major challenges faced to move towards cashless economy-

(1) Lower penetration of Internet connection in the backward areas.

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2.) Illiteracy and digital divide

3.) Speed of connection is slow. still most of people use 2G connections.

4.) Awareness about the benefits of cashless transaction.

5.) Fear of being cheated by citizens

6.) Efficiency is low in handling Internet transfers by banks.

7.) e-commerce barriers by Govt.

8.) Use of black money would not be possible, thus people to transact in cash like in real estate and capital money for education.

9.) Spectrum spectrum allocation.

To get the benefits of cashless economy, need is to -

1.) Increase Internet penetration in rural areas.

2.) Improvement in speed.

3.) Strict rules for online transactions like bill payments.

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4.) Easier and safe gateway

5.) Literacy about need for cashless economy.

6.) Decreasing the taxes imposed on online payment rather some incentives can be given like cash backs.

7.) Controlling generation of black money.

Unified payment gateway, Payment banks, 100% FDI in e-commerce, are some of the measures taken which can help in cashless economy.

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8. Abysmal level of formally skilled workers in Indian economy, as indicated by the Labour Bureau Report 2014, is a cause of concern. What are the factors responsible for such a scenario? Also, examine the measures taken by the government in recent years to address the relevant concerns.

श्रम ब्यूरो रिपोर्ट 2014 द्वारा यथा इंगित, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में औपचारिक रूप मे कुशल श्रमिकों का अति निम्न (Abysmal) स्तर, चिंता का कारण है। ऐसे परिदृश्य के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक कौन-से हैं? साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं को दूर करने हेतु हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Labour report, 2014 shows that unemployment rate is about 4.9% in the country because industrial demands cannot be met due to less skilled workers. Skilled workers in India are very low and only about 3 million are under apprenticeship which provide best way for skilling.

The factors responsible for such a scenario –

1) Lack of skilling culture in the country. Skilling is considered to be lower than higher education. Thus, unemployment through higher education is accepted and not employment through skilling.

2) Lack of Industrial-education linkage.

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3.) Vocational training is not part of education system.

4.) Lack of certification for standarised skills.

5.) Industrial ~~ca~~pathy towards apperenticeship.

6.) Lack of proper mechanism of skilling and assured employment.

This scenario may change because of the measures taken by Govt. for improving skills in country.

1.) National skill Mission.

2.) separate ministry dedicated for skilling.

3.) National skill & entrepreneurship policy

4.) Through these mission and policy Govt. has ~~pro~~ laid down schemes—

1.) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas yojana – which will provide for certification of skills and

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around 8000 Rs for getting skilled. 97 will take into account prior learning experience. The scheme has the vision of skilling 1 crore youth in next 4 years.

2.) National Apprenticeship Yojana – Easing Apprenticeship in industries and helping for around 50% in stipends.

3.) Deendyal Upadhaya Kaushal Vikas Yojana – For skilling rural youth.

'Kaushal Bharat Kushal Bharat'

schemes like Nai Manzil, Udaan, are envisaged for skilling minorities and people of backward LWE areas.

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9. In the 10 years of its existence MGNREGA has won laurels as well as attracted criticism. Comment. What changes are required for the scheme to be relevant in the current scenario.

अपने अस्तित्व के 10 वर्षों में मनरेगा ने ख्याति अर्जन के साथ ही आलोचनाएं भी झेली है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। वर्तमान परिदृश्य में योजना को प्रासंगिक बनाने के लिए कौन से परिवर्तनों की आवश्यकता है?

10 years of its existence MGNREGA has won laurels in the form that
- it is declared as largest programme in world for providing livelihood.
- It has reduced rural migration, thus urban stress.
- It has helped generating rural assets in the form of roads, ponds
- Empowered women and SC, STs for assured employment.
- Reduced poverty
- Increased bargaining power of agricultural labourers.
- A right based approach for giving livelihood is a way of empowering the citizenry and better participation.

MGNREGA has proved to be major game changer where it is being

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followed in its true sense. Like in the villages of Rajasthan, it has helped to generate employment and reducing poverty & distress.

However, the scenario is not same in all states.

1.) Lot of siphoning of MGNREGA money has been seen. By providing list of fake beneficiaries.

2.) Number of employment days generated are less at about 45 days.

3.) It may have also affected availability of agricultural labour.

4.) States like Bihar & U.P which need it the most has benefited the least

5.) No real asset creation is being done.

6.) Late money received by beneficiary.

The proposals were even that instead of doing the unnecessary work it would be better to transfer money directly.

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However, seeing the climate change vulnerability and increasing rural stress it is necessary to improve and MGNREGA -

1.) Timely delivery of money, may be through DBT
2.) Awareness among citizens, and make Gram Sabha the sole decider of work.
3.) Social audits and management information system (MIS) can improve transparency.
4.) Gram Panchayat to be empowered to know the needs and provide for work.
5.) Digitisation of records and move towards asset creation ~~for~~ like water harvesting methods.

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10. Power sector reforms, crucial as they are, have remained elusive. Discuss the reasons for their failure. How far can the UDAY scheme address the issues concerning DISCOMS and improve the entire power sector value chain?

बिजली क्षेत्र में सुधार अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण होने के बावजूद दुष्प्राप्य बने हुए हैं। इनकी विफलता के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। उदय (UDAY) योजना डिस्कॉम (DISCOMS) से संबंधित समस्याओं को किस सीमा तक समाधान कर सकती है और समस्त विद्युत क्षेत्रक मूल्य श्रृंखला(power sector value chain) में कैसे सुधार ला सकती है?

DISCOMS are distribution companies of power. They are very crucial in power supply chain, as around 30-40% power is lost during distribution only. They are crucial for efficient charges for powers from customers.

However, DISCOMS always remains under huge debt and results in inefficiency and loss of power. The reasons for their failure may be

→ Lack of capacity to get power charges from customers.

→ Distribution lines losses -

→ Lack of efficiency and credit

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Ujjwal DISCOMS Assurance yojana is a way forward in improving the issues of DISCOMS. According to UDAY → states would take over the debts of DISCOMS and would issue bonds for these debts. This will help DISCOMS in credit availability and improving their efficiency.

→ Improvement in supply chain would be done through better availability of power.

- Scheme would also help in improving power sector value chain as -
  - Improvement in distribution through DISCOMS.
  - Better supply of power
  - Distribution and Transfer lines would be overhauled to make them SMART. smart metering and better charges

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from customers.

It will help in reducing power losses and generate efficient power.

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11. Market volatility and vulnerability to weather are the major issues facing Indian agriculture. Elaborate. In this regard, critically examine the importance of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana vis-a-vis earlier insurance schemes in addressing the problems of Indian agriculture.

बाजार की अस्थिरता और मौसम के प्रति सुभेद्यता (vulnerability to weather) भारतीय कृषि के समक्ष बड़ी समस्याएं हैं। वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में भारतीय कृषि की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के संदर्भ में पूर्व की बीमा योजनाओं की तुलना में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के महत्व का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Market volatility and vulnerability to weather are major issues for Indian agriculture, leading to growth only of about 1%.

Market volatility →

→ Information asymmetry in market leads to lower profits for farmers and higher price for consumers.

→ Farmers do not sow according to market needs leading to bumper crop in one season and stress in another.

→ Changing market, leads to farmer making guesses and lesser outputs.

Vulnerability to weather →

1) No safeguard against changing weather → 60% of agriculture is rainfed. When such large land has low irrigation, a little

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drought creates havoc.
changing climate change ~~has~~ is leading to extremes of climate - drought and floods - Vidharba and Bundelkhand are the examples of agricultural vulnerability to droughts,
floods in Assam and Eastern India ~~are~~ other examples.
Weather stress also leads to low productivity as shown in wheat.
Thus, agriculture is vulnerable to weather and it is leading to farmer distress and suicide.
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is a significant step taken for ~~this~~ reducing this vulnerability. (PMFBY)
It is a improved version over MNAIS and WBIS, as -
1.) 2% annual insurance rate for Kharif, 1.5% for Rabi and 5% of commercial crop is given in PMFBY, which was large in MNAIS.

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2.) Whole of premium would be subsidised by govt. Even if it rises to 90%, before it was borne by farmer.

3.) PMFBY vision to increase insurance upto 50%, at present it is only about 25%.

4.) Late recovery of money was the feature prevalent which will be gone away with PMFBY.

5.) Use of technology to see the measured loss of crop will be done like drone, remote sensing, previously this was not feature.

6.) Local calamities like hailstorms, heat waves will be taken into account, which were not part of WBIS.

7.) Post-harvest losses will also be the part of PMFBY.

Thus, a improvement over NAIS & WBIS will reduce weather ~~and~~ ~~th~~ vulnerability.

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12. The Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) is a step forward from the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). Compare the two policies and elaborate how HELP can encourage investment in the hydrocarbon sector as well as curtail India's export dependence?

हाइड्रोकार्बन एक्सप्लोरेशन (अन्वेषण) लाइसेंसिंग पॉलिसी (नीति) [HELP], न्यू एक्सप्लोरेशन लाइसेंसिंग पॉलिसी (NELP) से एक कदम आगे है। दोनों नीतियों की तुलना कीजिए और वर्णन कीजिए कि हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के साथ ही आयात पर भारत की निर्भरता कम करने में HELP किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान सकता है?

HELP Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing policy can help in increasing hydrocarbon production, and investment by private sector. It is improvement over NELP-

HELP	NELP
1.) Revenue sharing model	Production sharing model

Government oversight and auditing whether private party has shared profits will reduce as revenues will be definite for Govt. once ~~pro~~ sale starts. Thus private party could explore without fear of auditing.

2.) Open acreage Policy	Government decided auction timings

Private party could any time ask for exploration and thus better

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and more exploration.

3.) uniform licensing policy — one-hydrocarbon one-licence

If the site contains more than one hydrocarbon, the private party would have right to explore all, thus increasing the potentials of exploration.

4.) Right of marketing price to the private sector for natural gas & oil in HELP

5.) Differential rates of royalty charges according to depths of the hydrocarbon. Deeper depth would have lower charges, which was not so in NELP.

Thus, seeing the improved ways of auctioning in HELP provides that Private sector would have more opportunities and less oversight by Govt. in exploring hydrocarbons. If the hydrocarbons are produced more domestically like imports

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would be there for coal bed methane, gas hydrates and efficiency in production. This will lead to reduced imports and curtail export dependence.

However, concerns are there that when in cost recovery is not allowed in revenue sharing model ~~theory~~ private parties may invest less. Further, uniform tax for all areas may reduce ~~the~~ interest in North eastern states. If these concerns are also taken into account HELP can prove to be game changer.

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13. Although equal land ownership rights are essential for the economic empowerment of women, these rights are often overlooked. Discuss. What steps have been taken by the government to ensure land rights for women?

यद्यपि समान भूमि स्वामित्व अधिकार महिलाओं के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए आवश्यक हैं परन्तु इन अधिकारों की प्राय: अनदेखी की जाती रही है। चर्चा कीजिए। महिलाओं के लिए भूमि अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Land ownership rights are not given due importance for economic empowerment of women. Land rights are the most important reason that women in villages are treated as second grade citizens. They cannot ask for credit, they cannot be independent and thus cannot prove their importance. Even, in the scenario when the feminisation of agriculture is increasing.

Similarly, urban land are major property of people, women having no power over it, she is often thrown out of home. If she had rights over land, then she

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equally claim the house.
These rights are often not taken into account when empowerment is being envisaged. Women cannot get empowered socially or politically unless they have financial empowerment and land ownership is important for empowering women financially.

Measures taken -
- Hindu Rights gives the rights to women over father's property. However, this is not usually adhered to because of lack of awareness.
- Husband property - land after death provides equal share of wife in it.
- (~~the~~ Land reforms needs to be done to provide land ownership in name of women.)

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→ Homes built through IAY and home housing for all would be female's name.

- The need is for awareness and empowering women to claim for their rights.

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14. Micro irrigation methods would not only lead to increased productivity but also conservation of water. Enumerating the different methods of micro irrigation, identify the bottlenecks in their implementation and benefits that can acrue once they are implemented.

सूक्ष्म सिंचाई पद्धतियों से न केवल उत्पादकता बढ़ेगी बल्कि जल संरक्षण भी होगा। सूक्ष्म सिंचाई की विभिन्न पद्धतियों को गिनाते हुए उनके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली बाधाओं एवं उनके कार्यान्वयन से प्राप्त हो सकने वाले लाभों की पहचान कीजिए।

Micro-irrigation is need of the hour when 60% of agriculture is rainfed. The efficiency of present irrigation system is only around 30-40%, and micro-irrigation can improve this efficiency by about 40%. Also, the increasing droughts & desertification require micro-irrigation.

Different methods of micro-irrigation:-

1.) Sprinkler irrigation → In this method water is provided to the plants precisely by way of sprinkler. ie water in the form of sprinkler oozes out of pipes laid down on fields and irrigate directly.

2.) Drip irrigation → water is provided precisely to the roots of plants through droplets going directly to plants roots.

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Bottlenecks in their implementation -

1.) costlier method of initial implementation. Farmers being poor cannot invest so much in one go in irrigation system.

2.) Lack of awareness and support.

3.) Easier subsidised methods of flooding like tube wells,

4.) cultivation of rice & sugarcane would not be possible through micro-irrigation.

5.) Lack of technological development for micro-irrigation use.

These bottlenecks need to be tackled in order to accrue the benefits of micro-irrigation -

(1.) Precision farming - thus more efficiency, Reduction in soil erosion, water

(2.) ~~Ato~~ loss of water through evaporation.

3.) Help dealing of irrigation in

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dryland areas. Thus reducing regional disparity.

4.) Better for small landholdings and protected agriculture.

5.) Reduce vulnerability to climate change.

6.) Ground water & rain water harvesting.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi yojana - has a vision for 'Per drop more crop' - this can prove to be major step in increasing micro irrigation system. Sustainable agriculture is possible only through micro irrigation.

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15. It has been argued that the Nutrient based subsidy (NBS) scheme launched in 2010 has created more problems than it intended to solve. Examine. What measures are required to address concerns arising out of the fertilizer subsidy policy in India?

ऐसी दलीलें दी जाती रही हैं कि वर्ष 2010 में आरंभ की गई पोषक तत्व आधारित सब्सिडी (एन.बी.एस.) योजना ने समस्याओं के समाधान के बजाए कहीं अधिक समस्यायें उत्पन्न की हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। भारत में उर्वरक सब्सिडी नीति से उत्पन्न चिन्ताओं का समाधान करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Nutrient based subsidy is the subsidy provided for fertilisers like potash and potassium. Subsidy will be provided according to the nutrient content of fertiliser. This was thought as a measure to reduce subsidy and improve the fertiliser needs of farms as per requirements. However, there rose some concerns in the scheme, as deciding different subsidies for different contents is a difficult process and this led to various problems. The price of the fertilisers increased and farmers reduced their usage. As the scheme is not for urea

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based fertiliser, its demand increased. And the result is that when the requirement is NPK in ratio 4:2:1 — it has rose to about ~9:2:1. Thus, increasing leaching of nitrogen to ground water, soil degradation and eutrophication.

The need is for equality in fertiliser subsidy in urea with other nutrients. Major problem is in urea subsidy, it has created ~~black~~ diversion of urea for industrial use, to other countries like Nepal, and overuse.

- Neem coated urea.
- Stopping cartelisation of imports in urea.
- Increasing efficiency of firms in producing fertiliser.
- Going for DBT in fertiliser subsidy.

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- Soil health card scheme could provide proper requirements of soil and subsidy can be provided according to the needs for various fertilisers.

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16. The success of "Operation Flood" proves that thoughtful intervention in the livestock sector has the potential of acting as a growth engine for the agriculture sector and rural economy. In light of this, examine the potential of the livestock sector and the challenges it faces. Also enumerate the steps taken by the government in recent years to leverage the potential of this sector.

"ऑपरेशन फ्लड" की सफलता से सिद्ध होता है कि पशुधन क्षेत्रक (लाइवस्टॉक सेक्टर) के लिए उठाए जाने वाले विचारशील कदमों में कृषि क्षेत्र एवं ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था हेतु विकास इंजन के रूप में कार्य करने की क्षमता है। इस तथ्य के आलोक में, पशुधन क्षेत्रक की क्षमताओं एवं उसके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, सरकार द्वारा हाल के वर्षों में इस क्षेत्रक की क्षमता का लाभ प्राप्त करने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों को गिनाइए।

India is largest producer of milk in the world. Per capita consumption of milk has increased to about 308 gm/day. This is possible because of 'operation flood's' initiatives of cooperatisation of milk industry and supply chain management.

1) The livestock sector has huge potential in increasing agricultural growth and improving regional disparity 2) The livestock sector grew 7.5% when agriculture growth was 1%. It contributes about 15% to agricultural GDP.

3) Livestock are more egalitarian than ~~small~~ landholdings, thus

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empowers women and marginal & small farmers.

4.) Export and employment potential can be improved through food processing & value addition.

5.) Nutrients provision - milk, meat.

6.) It is complimentary to agriculture - will provide manure to agriculture fodder can be grown on fallow disregarded land.

7.) Sustainable agriculture ⇄ Mixed agriculture

Challenges →.

1.) Low productivity compared to international breeds.

2.) Fodder availability is not proper in drylands.

3.) Lack of value addition and distortions in supply chain - food processing is not done.

4.) Problem in adherence to Codex alimentarius and HACCP

5.) Lack of veterinary services.

6.) Lack of standards and quality

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Recent steps taken by Govt.

- National livestock mission has the objective of increasing livestock productivity, R&D in increasing productivity, Artificial insemination, nutrient fodder and feed, Veterinary services and standard adherence.

→ 'National Gokul mission' - for dairy products

- Gokul Gram - to make villages as clusters for milk processing

- National Abbatoir modernisation - for increasing standards & quality in meat industry

Food processing mission for value addition.

Thus sector is in the process of improvement.

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17. What are the twin objectives of government food procurement policy in India? Discuss the instruments of this policy. Do you think there is an urgent need for rationalization of MSP policy in India?

भारत में सरकारी खाद्य खरीद (अधिप्राप्ति) नीति के दोहरे उद्देश्य क्या हैं? इस नीति के साधनों पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप यह मानते हैं कि भारत में न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एम.एस.पी.) नीति को तत्काल युक्तिसंगत बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Twin objectives of govt. food procurement policy –

1.) Price assurance for farmers.

2.) Food security

Food procurement policy is implemented through –

1.) Providing MSP for food crops. MSP to provide minimum support price for farmers.

2.) Procurement by FCI of the food ~~crops~~ grains for strategic/buffer stock + stock for PDS.

3.) This food stock is distributed and transported to states by FCI on issue price. Issue price is lower than MSP.

4.) States distribute food grains to beneficiaries according to Food security Act, 2013. 67% of population is under PDS, which receive

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rice at 3 Rs, wheat 2 Rs and coarse grains 1 Re.

Thus, whole policy subsidises the the farmers for more profit and poor for food security. This is market intervention to support poor population.

MSP policy is the major part of the procurement policy. Here are major negatives in policy.

1.) MSP is put for 24 crops, whereas focus is on wheat & rice only. Other crops gets lesser support thus disparity.

2.) MSP is always put above the price provided by CACP, this lead to increased subsidy and fiscal stress.

3.) Environmental damage like growing rice in rainfed areas, overuse of ground water is taking place.

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4) Most of Procurement is done by FCI, which leads to atleast double storage of what is needed, plus carrying capacity of this is too high, and wastage of crops.

5) Market distortions also takes place.

6) Need is to announce MSP prior to sowing season as provided by NITI Aayog study. The study says that MSP is needed but prices should be fixed according to market conditions and lower levels should be taken into account. Farmers should be aware about MSP for other crops also.

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18. Discuss the potential of Food Processing Industry with regards to employment generation in India. What are the key impediments which need to be overcome before the sector can become internationally competitive and achieve high growth?

भारत में रोजगार सृजन करने के संबंध में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग की संभावनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। वे प्रमुख बाधाएँ कौन-सी हैं जिन्हें इस क्षेत्रक को अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाने एवं उच्च विकास प्राप्त करने हेतु दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Food processing industry has huge potential for employment generation -

1.) Value addition of food will lead to development of small scale industries in villages. These can provide income and employment.

2.) Lesser wastage through processing leads to increased income.

3.) Forward linkages of food processing through growth of retail sector can provide further employment.

4.) Value addition has higher prices -

5.) Village industries like pickles, papad can get growth and thus employment.

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The growing demands for processed food and increasing urbanisation provides enough market for food processing industry. Also, variety of agricultural products can give input. However, there are various impediments in its growth.

1.) Lack of investment in the sector. Mega food park scheme has been delinked from central support.

2.) Acts like APMC and Essential commodities act, create hindrance in direct selling of produce from farmer to producer.

3.) Lack of technological growth, high import duties on equipments for food processing.

4.) Bottlenecks in supply chain, lack of cold storage and processing centres.

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5.) Small farmers, having subsistence nature of farming.

6.) Lack of grading and standardizing methods.

7.) Skilled manpower is not available.

To increase its potential and make it competitive need is for proper supply chain management and providing support like through mega food park scheme to the sector. Contract farming and National e-market can be a support for this.

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19. Mixed farming for the resource poor farmer is mostly a poverty induced option. Comment. What role can the government play to help farmers realise the potential from mixed farming.

संसाधनहीन निर्धन किसानों के लिए मिश्रित कृषि मुख्य रूप से निर्धनता प्रेरित विकल्प है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। मिश्रित कृषि की संभावनाओं को साकार करने हेतु, सरकार किसानों का सहयोग करने में क्या भूमिका निभा सकती है ?

Mixed farming is the method of agriculture farming with livestock cultivation.

This is seen as poverty induced option as lesser agricultural income can be suffied through livestock. and this leads to low agricultural with livestock growth.

However, mixed farming can prove prove to be method for sustainable agriculture., for this to happen, government support is needed.

1.) Providing efficient input for increasing livestock productivity,

2.) Providing better credit option.

3.) Food processing technology

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4.) Promotion of mixed farming through synergy b/w them like organic farming – use of animal dung for fertiliser

5.) Agriculture growth as fodder for livestock, this will utilise the farm and provide input for livestock.

The need is to seed mixed farming as the future of agriculture, livestock, farming, agroforestry, fisheries need to be part of sustainable agriculture.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What do you understand by cropping pattern? What are the factors that influence the cropping pattern in India? Is there a need to change the cropping pattern in the country keeping the agro-ecological concerns in mind?

फसल प्रतिरूप (क्रॉपिंग पैटर्न) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में फसल प्रतिरूप को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक कौन से हैं? कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी चिंताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या देश में फसल प्रतिरूप को परिवर्तित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Cropping pattern means time and scale distribution of various crops, i.e what type of crops grow in particular area at particular time. Like Rice - wheat cycle is followed in Northern - western India.

Factors which influence the cropping pattern are -

1.) Climatic and physical conditions of the area. (Rainfall, Soil)

2.) Government policies - like MSP, leading to growth of rice and wheat cultivation.

3.) Farming culture prevalent in an area from history.

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4.) Technological change in particular crop.

5.) Market conditions, requiring the growth of particular crop for exports - Tea, Coffee.

There is a need to change the cropping patterns in the country -

1.) It need to be according to the agro-ecological conditions.

Rice - in drought prone areas is a very bad option. The result in salinisation & alkanisation is Punjab, Haryana and increased vulnerability to droughts in Marathwada.

2.) Pulses and oilseeds are being imported and when they ~~the~~ are most suitable for dry land in India, then need is to promote them.

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3. crop diversification is urgently needed as soil erosion and water degradation is happening at very high rates.

Grain crop – Pulses – cycle is needed for this.

4.) Horticulture need to be promoted in areas like North-east and Himalayan region.

Thus cropping pattern if is acc. to agro ecological needs would be more productive and more sustainable.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 844)

Name of Candidate	Shweta chauhan		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	26262
Center	R.N	Date	23/10/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. It has been assessed that radicalisation is a security threat to India. Explain the basis of such an assessment with examples. What are the key pillars of the counter radicalisation strategy of the government?

प्रायः यह आकलित किया जाता है कि कट्टरता (रेडिक्लाईजेशन) भारत के लिए एक सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरा है। इस तरह के आकलन के मूलाधारों की उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। कट्टरता से निपटने के लिए सरकार की रणनीति के प्रमुख आधार स्तंभ क्या हैं?

Radicalisation among youth is growing in the world because of the propoganda of terrorist groups like ISIS. India is not immune to the threat as there is increasing penetration of internet and India has 2nd largest Muslim community in the world (Terrorist organisation are working for radicalising Muslim population).

→ Sufficient example has been seen in this direction.

- The disappearance of group of people from Kerala, and later they were traced in Afghanistan.
- ISIS has declared through its magazine that India comes under its focus, and there exists sleeper

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cell of its in Bangladesh and India.

→ Recently, few people were arrested in Kerala, organising a plan to propagate terrorism in Southern states.

- No. of youths have also been arrested from Hyderabad.

There are enough evidences that radicalisation can happen to deeper extent, if already disturbed areas like LWE, North-east, Cross-border Terrorism in Kashmir gets boost from International radical groups.

However, there have been active action taken, and the counter radicalisation strategy of the Govt. include-

1.) No mercy against people who gets involved in some terrorist activity. They have to booked under UA(P)A.

2.) Community awareness, to seek the help of parents & neighbours in case any radicalisation is seen by them. Rehabilitation of the person can be done before getting radicalised.

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3.) Karnataka govt. is focussing on education improvement in Madarsas.

4.) confidence building measures with minority group. like schemes P.M. twenty point programme, udaan. etc.

5.) Intelligence network to be strengthened and NATGRID is formulated for Integrated data.

6.) Also, India cooperate & collaborate at International fora to counter terrorism, and has put forward United Nation Convention against Terrorism.

Need is for education and awareness among public and utilise youth energy in constructive work by provide them employment & income opportunities.

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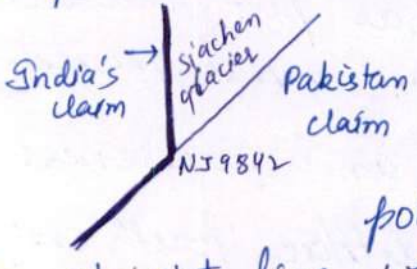
2. Arguments on Siachen issue often move around the idea of demilitarisation. Examining the key attributes of the Siachen issue explain the basis of arguments regarding its demilitarisation? Also highlight the arguments against such an idea.

सियाचिन मुद्दे पर प्रस्तुत तर्क अक्सर विसैन्यीकरण के विचार के आस-पास मंडराता रहता है। सियाचिन मुद्दे से जुड़े प्रमुख पहलुओं का परीक्षण करते हुए इसके विसैन्यीकरण संबंधी तर्कों के मूलाधारों की व्याख्या कीजिए? साथ ही इस तरह के विचार के खिलाफ दिए जाने वाले तर्कों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Siachen is the highest glacier outside polar region, and has also the dubious record of being "highest ~~militarised~~ battlefield". The battlefield is the result of no solution to boundary after point NJ9842. After 1948, agreement line of control was demarcated till this point. But after the point Pakistan claims it to be straight line, while India says that line will go along saltoro range.



After Operation Meghadoot, India occupies the glacier.

The glacier holds importance - because of its strategic location. If it goes to Pakistan, than direct connect with china would be there, which may

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go against India.
Both the countries maintains troops there under inhospitable conditions, and huge money goes for it.

Thus, the arguments comes for its demil-itarisation -

1.) Wastage of resources - Money and human life. Large no. of avalanches happen there, and recently it took life of 19 soldiers.
2.) The region is pristine, militarisation is leading to melting of glacier and pollution.
3.) Some solution is needed for the boundary issues, demilitarisation can further lead to delimitation.

However, demilitarisation does not seem feasible because -

1.) Pakistan cannot be believed that it will also demilitarise. Before also it was Pakistan which started occuping the glaciers.

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2.) It can become infiltration point for the terrorist.

3) The life sacrificed all these years by armed forces would go waste if some fruitful result does not come.

4.) Fear of Pak-china collaboration.

Thus, demilitarisation does not seem feasible in the present scenario - future can be first delimitation, or changing glacier to glacial reserve - Peace park etc.

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3. Money laundering and terrorism have strong inter linkages. Illustrate. In this context, how far do the steps taken by the government confirm with the international commitments?

मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग और आतंकवाद मजबूती से एक-दुसरे से सम्बद्ध हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम किस हद तक अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धताओं की पुष्टि करते हैं ?

Money laundering means changing illegitimate money to legitimate by disguising the source of income. This illegitimate money is being used to finance terror activities. organised crimes like - extortion, drug-trafficking, counter-feit currency, illegal arms & ammunition trade, accumulate money and for this money - (1) clientale is needed

(2) Agents are needed to transfer

Here, comes the terrorist organisation, they act as their client and help in transfering money. Also, there are cases of convergence, terrorist are engaged in illegal activities.

Terrorist infilterated in Kashmir are being helped through laundered

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money world over. North-east insurgents are doing money laundering by drug-trafficking and financing insurgency. When the source of money is not known, it can easily be used for terrorism. International financial support is there for ISIS, through laundered money which they get it through online system.

India has taken efforts to curb money laundering -

1.) Legal - Prevention of Money laundering Act, give enough powers to attach laundered property, book under UA(P)A, Act. FEMA, as formulated to control foreign money.

2.) Institutional → Financial intelligence unit - India FIU (Ind) has been formed as per International norms. Enforcement directorate.

3.) International collaboration - follows

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the guidelines of Financial Action task force, has signed and modified DTAA to see whether tax evasion is not done, actively take part in OECD's BEPS guidelines.

Efforts for cyber security, and controlling illegal activities are taken. Thus, India follows international norms of first not allowing generation of black money and further controlling its flow.

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4. Longstanding issue of insurgency in the Northeast highlights the linkage between violence, remoteness, underdevelopment and alienation. Elaborate. Also, suggest some corrective measures for a lasting resolution of the conflicts in this region.

पूर्वोत्तर में लम्बे समय से विद्यमान उग्रवाद का मुद्दा वस्तुतः हिंसा, दूरी, अल्पविकास, और अलगाव की भावना के मध्य के संबंधों पर प्रकाश डालता है। सविस्तार व्याख्या कीजिये। इसके साथ ही इस क्षेत्र में संघर्ष के एक स्थायी समाधान के लिए कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए।

Insurgency in the North eastern states is continuing since independence especially in Nagaland, Manipur and Assam. AFSPA, declared in these areas gives the testimony that the states are under perpetuity of disturbance.

The major reason for this is the aloofness of state from the mainstream country and relative underdevelopment in the area. Whole of North-east is connected to mainland only through narrow corridor of Siliguri - thus efforts cannot be made to quick growth of economy there.

Infrastructural development is abysmal - As no railway & road connectivity is present. Agriculture

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is shifting agriculture, low productivity and in this scenario when the ethnic conflicts happen, further degradation happens.

Insurgency continues because people have grievances, there is gap in governance, when this gap is filled by emotional livelihood provided by insurgents, people tilt towards them.

→ Demands of separate state like Nagalim by NSCN, cannot be solved but if people stop supporting the group then insurgents would ultimately get sidelined. But, people support because of alienation.

Thus, the need is to build the states on their own genius-

→ Employment opportunity - Horticulture, organic farming, forestry.

→ Infrastructural development, the

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recent step to connect all capital cities by railway network is good step, and also Hydro carbon policy for North-east is being taken.

→ Border management with collaboration of Bangladesh, Bhutan & Myanmar, Kaladan project, Bangladesh - route to NE

→ Security strengthening, Assam rifles can be given training with ground realities. This can also include civic action programme.

- Surrender and rehabilitation of insurgents those who want to join mainstream.
- Need is to make them the part of mainland, by removing any discrimination against them in mainland.

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5. While on the one hand China's One Road One Belt initiative poses security concerns and challenges for India, on the other, it can help improve India's connectivity to major markets and resource supplies. Discuss.

जहाँ एक ओर चीन की 'वन बेल्ट वन रोड' पहल भारत के लिए सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताएं और चुनौतीयां खड़ा करता है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह संसाधनों की आपूर्ति और प्रमुख बाजारों तक भारत की कनेक्टिविटी (संयोजकता) को बेहतर बनाने में भी मदद कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's one road one belt initiative ~~ban~~ have both pros and cons for India. Through OBOR, china aims to develop infrastructure on ancient silk road to link itself to eastern Europe. This with Maritime silk route, will encircle India from all sides.
The positive side for India in this project can be -

1.) Connecting India to central Asia, West Asia, which the current efforts through ~~National~~ International ~~trans~~ North-South transport corridor are not being fructified.

2.) India, lacks financial to build the network for better connectivity, OBOR provides opportunity to use the existing infrastructure. 3) North-eastern part of India could get connected through Myanmar, Bangladesh.

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Also, the Maritime Silk route would help in connecting to the Indian Ocean littorals and ASEAN countries.

→ Natural gas, uranium, Petrol, → can be easily transported from central Asia and middle east.

The threat of pirates would be avoided.

→ OBOR can help building infrastructure in India. However, the concerns rises when the project looks only for China's interest. If China builds infrastructure to Nepal, Srilanka, Bangladesh, Maldives - India's backyard then India would loose its greater role in Indian ocean. and the string of pearls theory could come true.

→ China's collaboration with Pakistan through CPEC would not be in India's interest, as both can collaborate to threaten India's security in J&K. Also, Pakistan would

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have upper hand in case of war.

→ china can anytime deny the use of its infrastructure.

→ Also, India fears china's hegemony through finances in smaller countries would bend these countries in china's favour.

Encirclement of India from all sides could be possible.

The need is to weigh the project case by case. Like collaborating in BCIM corridor would be beneficial for India, counter strategic project like Mausam and confidence building measures with neighbours, India can also invest in infrastructure like Kaladan multimodal project - Trilateral highway etc.

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6. NATGRID was an ambitious step involving intelligence reforms, however, it remained a non-starter. Explain. In the context of recent initiatives to revive the NATGRID and the challenges it faced previously what steps are required to make it effective?

नेटग्रिड (NATGRID) इंटेलिजेंस सुधारों से सम्बंधित एक महत्वाकांक्षी कदम था, हालांकि यह शुरू नहीं हो पाया। व्याख्या कीजिए। नेटग्रिड को पुनर्जीवित करने की हाल की पहल और पूर्व में इसके द्वारा सामना की गयी चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में, इसे प्रभावी बनाने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

NARGRID - National Intelligence grid - would be integrated database of all information from Intelligence agencies, banks and state police. This integrated network then can be used by IL agencies of country like IB, RAW etc. to tackle any terrorist threat.

However, it remained a non-starter because of the issues like privacy, if whole data is there in one system, it can be misused. States had argument that it can be a method of hegemony by centre.

Now, the steps have been taken to revive the NATGRID,

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with certain modifications like, Information will be allowed only if necessary and it will be stored only for people who have records. states would also have equal role and they can also get the required information.

Need is to maintain the balance between privacy and use of cyber space. People awareness that the data would not be misused. And taking proactive steps to improve cyber security to protect any hacking of information.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. India's national security architecture faces a difficult task in detecting digital intrusion in cyberspace. What are the challenges India faces w.r.t. Digital Intrusion? How can these challenges be overcome?

भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अवसंरचना ,साइबर स्पेस में डिजिटल घुसपैठ का पता लगाने में मुश्किलों का सामना कर रही है। डिजिटल घुसपैठ के सन्दर्भ में भारत किन चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है? इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है?

India's national security architecture is highly prone to cyber crime, cyber intrution and warfare in cyberspace.

→ Evidence can be seen from hacking of number of government sites, recent news of intrusion into banking data through payment gateways.

Challenges in securing cyber space are-

1.) Information from India is supplied to countries like U.S, Eltc. India is huge generator of information, whose control lies with companies like Google, Microsoft, having no base in India.

2.) Large number critical infrastructure is now attached to cyberspace. Banking, Power, Nuclear plant, Military - all have database on internet. It becomes difficult to secure.

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3) Lack of cyber security policy till, 2013. No. of cases of cyber crime has increased by about 300 times from 2011 to 2013. India had a late start in formulating policy.

4.) Lack of technological development to tackle emerging issues like through cloud computing, Big data

5) Presence of large number of enemies like Pakistan who can use cyber-space for warfare.

6.) E-commerce rising, social media boom etc.

Thus the need is to secure the cyber space by

1) Financial investment on building human resource. India has huge IT professionals, need is to harness them for cyber security.

2.) R&D in building technology which works at bleeding edge level and can be offensive. Doctrine of cyber security can be formulated.

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3.) IYC as suggested by Gulshan Rai committee need to be formulated as early.

4.) Awareness among citizen.

5.) Saving critical infrastructure through separate technology for it.

National cyber security policy aims at secure cyber space for the people, business & Government. Digital India programme depends on cyber security. India can sign Budapest convention and also collaborate internationally for transfer of technology.

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8. Relations with Iran hold a lot of potential for India's ambitions for West Asia and beyond, however, realising this potential also involves certain global and regional challenges. Examine.

ईरान के साथ संबंध वस्तुतः पश्चिम एशिया और उससे परे भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा के लिए संभावनाओं से परिपूर्ण हैं, तथापि इस संभावना को साकार करने के मार्ग में कुछ वैश्विक तथा क्षेत्रीय चुनौतियां भी हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Relations with Iran, can lead a gateway to Central Asia, West Asia and Eastern Europe. Iran can provide alternate route, bypassing Pakistan to central Asia, and insecure & long sea route in India Ocean. Chahbahar port agreement b/w India and Iran has shown, how the link can be developed to Afghanistan. Oil & gas thus can be transfered from Iran, middle east through shorter route. Also fertiliser plant can be developed there only, and easify can reduce cost of transport. This can also be a counter-point to China's building of Gwadar port in Pakistan.

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However, realising this potential provides global & regional challenges.

global →

→ Sanctions were imposed on Iran because of threats that Iran is building nuclear weapons. In these sanction time India could not trade with Iran, thus future remains bleak if further sanctions are imposed.

→ China's effort to engage with Iran are on larger scale. Trade and Investment are more. If Iran shifts towards china, then it would be a challenge for India.

- Pakistan and Afghanistan - being neighbour of Iran there are threats of Taliban, to demolish infrastructure.

Regional -

Iran forms the neighbourhood to most turmoil ridden region - Middle east - ISIS and other

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terrorist organisation provides challenges

- The acrimony b/w Saudi Arabia and Iran → would not allow the greater engagement to west Asia.

→ Turmoil in Iran and interests of almost all countries in Iran, makes it always a focus point.

However, the recent Ashgabat Agreement signed by India, work on INSTC, and improving relations with west Asia & Iran provides huge prospects for future.

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9. The internal crisis in Nepal over the past few years has given concrete shape to the fears of China gaining upper hand vis-a-vis a traditionally influential India. Elaborate. What can India do to further strengthen its ties with the Himalayan nation?

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में नेपाल के आतंरिक संकट ने पारंपरिक रूप से प्रभाव रखने वाले भारत पर चीन द्वारा बढ़त लिए जाने के भय को ठोस आकार प्रदान किया है। विस्तारपूर्वक बताईए। इस हिमालयी राष्ट्र के साथ अपने संबंधों को अधिक मजबूत करने हेतु भारत और क्या कर सकता है?

China has made inroad into Nepal, through the OBOR initiative. Nepal has signed the OBOR agreement and is allowing railways connection to Tibet. Further, china is also providing access to port to Nepal which can be used alternative to Kolkata port. Also, china is helping in energy generation in Nepal. This shows that Nepal is shifting towards china and the reason can be crisis b/w India - Nepal relations. The Madhesis - Tharu community demands for change in Nepal constitution was supported by India. As various statements were made to take care of their demands.

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Further, there were allegations that India has done blockade on India-Nepal border, which crippled Nepal economy. There are also tensions along border areas. These led Nepal to tilt toward china. However, Nepal holds a huge geostrategic significance -

- buffer to china
- Development of borders of U.P & Bihar - electricity & water, Trade
- An important support in SAARC region.

Thus, the need is to strengthen the relationship -

① Neighbourhood first' policy and application of Panchsheel.
India should not interfere in internal matters and give equal importance to Nepal's sovereignty

② Building energy infrastructure,

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like Pancheshwar dam.

3.) Providing proper flow of goods like through MVIN agreement by Nepal.

4.) Confidence building measures through talks and ~~ass~~ supports like line of credit, giving the help in crisis like earthquake.

India cannot be replaced by china in building Nepal, as India has better ~~long~~ historical ties. Need is to revive the 'Roti Beti culture' and harness the relationship.

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10. The Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement (TPP), touted as the world's biggest trade deal to date, has danger of bending the WTO rules. In this context, discuss the impact TPP can have on India's foreign trade. What are the options that India has to deal with the issues arising out of the TPP?

विश्व के सबसे बड़े व्यापार समझौते के रूप में प्रचारित ट्रांस-पेसिफ़िक पार्टनरशिप (टी.पी.पी.) समझौते द्वारा डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. के नियमों को प्रभावित करने की आशंका है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य मे भारत के विदेश व्यापार पर टी.पी.पी. के संभावित प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। टी.पी.पी. से उत्पन्न मुद्दों से निपटने के लिए भारत के पास क्या विकल्प हैं?

TPP is the largest multilateral agreement which include 12 countries - transpacific and about 40% of world trade. If such big agreement will be formed than they will become method to bypass WTO. Like → WTO is governed by consensus - if a rule is agreed to all countries then only it gets formulated - but TPP may make WTO to change rules - stringent labour, IPR and environment rules are part of TPP - which are not agreed to by developing countries at WTO. If once they become part of TPP, they may also become part of WTO, as other countries would also not support

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trade diversion from their own countries.

Impact of TPP would be there on India's foreign trade too -

1.) Trade diversion - India may loose about 2% of GDP due to the trade diverted to TPP countries.

2.) India may not be able to bargain for IPR laws, when ASEAN countries will follow them in TPP.

3.) Cotton and Textiles, Pharmaceuticals which are most imp part of India's economy would get set back. Vietnam, Cambodia will have upper hand.

4.) Services trade - to U.S, and ASEAN countries could be affected. Also, Investments will transfer to those countries as they will have better prospects in Trade.

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India need to sign other bilateral agreements FTA like with countries JAPAN, Britian -

- Multilateral like RCEP, ASEAN
- Improve the manufacturing efficiency to make them competitive
- Increase the domestic demand for manufactured goods.
- Reduce unnecessary tariffs and delay rules like customs.
- Improvement in port infrastructure.

→ Promote WTO as a platform for trade.

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11. Legal proceedings initiated by the Marshall Islands against India, Pakistan and Britain over nuclear weapons in the International Court of Justice highlights the issues of jurisidiction of the court. What is India's position vis-a-vis the jurisdiction of the ICJ? Also differentiate between binding and advisory pronunciations of the court with suitable examples.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (आई.सी.जे.) में मार्शल द्वीपसमूह द्वारा भारत, पाकिस्तान तथा ब्रिटेन के खिलाफ़ परमाणु हथियारों को ले कर आरम्भ की गयी कानूनी कार्यवाहियाँ वस्तुतः इस न्यायालय के क्षेत्राधिकार के मुद्दे को उजागर करती हैं। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के क्षेत्राधिकार के संदर्भ में भारत का क्या रुख है? साथ ही उचित उदहारण प्रस्तुत करते हुए न्यायालय के बाध्यकारी तथा सलाहकारी निर्णयों के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

International court of Justice is the court to tackle war crimes, genocides in country. The court helps to support human rights and the countries which are its part, can apply for any human rights violation

India is the follower of human rights and accepts the ruling if the countries have done wrong. However, India is not party to ICJ, ~~and~~ ~~no case of hum~~

Binding and advisory pronunciations of the court are like, - The crime committed ~~by~~ countries of

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North Africa, were toied under the court and they had to follow it.

Advisory judgements are like on international issues of human rights violation - like being done in middle-east. Court can advise countries restrain themselves.

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Don't write anything this margin
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12. Even though the refugee crisis in Europe does not affect India directly, it presents an opportunity for India to showcase its commitment and capability to take greater responsibility in dealing with global issues. Comment in light of India's strengths, experience and international commitments regarding refugees.

यद्यपि, यूरोपीय शरणार्थी संकट का भारत पर कोई प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव नहीं है, लेकिन यह भारत के लिए वैश्विक मुद्दों से निपटने हेतु अधिक बड़ी ज़िम्मेदारी ग्रहण करने संबंधी प्रतिबद्धता तथा क्षमता को प्रदर्शित करने का अवसर प्रदान करता है। शरणार्थी संबंधी भारत के सामर्थ्य, अनुभव तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धताओं के आलोक में इस पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Number of forced refugees are rising at alarming rate in middle east countries, especially Syria, Iraq and Yemen. Their count has reached around 65 million. As the most secure place they find, they move towards Europe, but European countries now denies them rehabilitation, resulting into refugee crisis. In this scenario, India can showcase that refugees are not migrants. They are not willfully displaced, and according to UN convention on refugees they have the right to be rehabilitated until

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they can return to their own countries. India can propogate this at UN forum.

India can showcase how it had dealt with refugees, like continuous inflow from Bangladesh, refugee's of 1971 war, SriLankan Tamils, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tibet and Myanmar. All these refugees find settlement in India.

UNHRC - has applauded India's efforts in dealing with refugees. The conditions of refugee camp is good and efforts like rehabilitating Tibetan refugees has been recognised by all. Recently, there is also the aim at change in citizenship Act, to rehabilitate minority refugee from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan.

However, India have not formulated

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any national law on refugees and not ratified UN convention on refugees. This may be negative point for India.

Need is to define 'refugees' and showcase the efforts taken in India to provide as world example.

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13. India is endowed with an amazing variety and wealth of soft power resources. Providing examples, illustrate the utilisation of soft power in diplomatic initiatives of the recent past. What are the limitations of the soft power approach in diplomacy in case of a developing country such as India?

भारत सॉफ्ट पावर (मृदु शक्ति) संसाधनों की आश्चर्यजनक विविधता एवं बहुलता से संपन्न है। उदहारण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, हाल के कूटनीतिक पहलों में सॉफ्ट पावर के उपयोग का वर्णन कीजिए। भारत जैसे किसी विकासशील देश के लिए कूटनीति में सॉफ्ट पावर एप्रोच (मृदु शक्ति उपागम) की क्या सीमाएं हैं?

India is endowed with wide variety of soft power and this has been utilised since independence for improving relationships at international level.

→ Project Mausam, initiative of Ministry of culture, plans to integrate all countries which had cultural links in history. Like ASEAN and Arabs.

→ ~~use of~~ Buddhism as a relationship management with Myanmar, china, Japan, Sri Lanka.

- Ramayan circuit is being built in Sri Lanka.

→ Revival of Nalanda university.

→ 'Kinship' relations with Nepal and Bhutan

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→ Sports like Kabaddi is being promoted, Cricket ties with countries like Australia.

→ Democracy as the basis of tie b/w U.S.America and India.

→ Pravasi Bhartiya Divas - and linkages with India population countries - Maldives, Mauritius, Fiji Island has soft power basis.

- Education helps in African countries, Training to Africans.

Challenges and limitations in use of soft power -

1.) Economic ties take over soft power. As china is able to strengthen its ties with historical friends of India like Nepal & Sri Lanka. Countries look for tangible benefits.

2.) Strategic ties like balancing other country in a region. China supports Pakistan for strategic reasons, otherwise terrorism getting cultivated

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in Pakistan, would not have been supported.

3.) Financial helps like African investments are seen as immediate relief rather than holistic building like through training.

In the world of primary aim of economy & technology and security, soft power looks mere ideal thing and countries feel not much obliged to soften relations.

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14. Highlight the features of NAVIC and bring out its significance for India. How is it different from GAGAN? Examine whether NAVIC can be a replacement of GPS for India.

नाविक (NAVIC) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा भारत के लिए इसके महत्व को उजागर कीजिए। यह गगन (GAGAN) से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या नाविक भारत के लिए जी.पी.एस. को प्रतिस्थापित कर सकता है।

Navigation with Indian Constellation (NAVIC) is the IRNSS - Indian regional navigation satellite system. The system consists of 7 satellites, 4 in geosynchronous and 3 in geostationery orbit.

It will provide standard (common use) and restricted services (for military use). The navigation accuracy is of 25 m and navigation can be provided beyond 1500 Km of India's boundary.

This will help in -

1.) Indigenousitation of navigation system -
2.) Time-precision position of objects
3.) Military use - now dependence on GPS won't be there - precise

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missile launch, use of UAV's can be done -

4.) Vehicle tracking, movement will be easy

5.) will be of immense help in disaster management.

6.) can help to build relationship with neighbour countries by providing them navigation services.

- It is different from GPS aided Geo augmented navigation system. as. GAGAN will use GPS, it is the method of mounting satellite for aerospace only. Aeroplanes will have signal receiver which get information from satellites of GAGAN and get information for precise movement & navigation.

GAGAN and NAVIC form the complementary systems to form SATNAV of India.

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NAVIC will be a replacement of GPS in near future. As all the seven satellites has been installed and the better accuracy of NAVIC would help in easy acceptance.

However, the need is to fasten the process of apps for mobile phones which use NAVIC and change of infrastructure in devices to get signals.

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15. What are Carbon Nanotubes (CNTs) and how are they an improvement over carbon fibres? Highlight the various unique properties of CNTs which makes them suitable to the manufacturing industry.

कार्बन नैनोट्यूब (सी.एन.टी.) क्या होते हैं तथा वे किस प्रकार कार्बन फाइबर से श्रेष्ठ हैं। सी.एन.टी. के उन विशिष्ट गुणधर्मों पर प्रकाश डालिए जो इसे विनिर्माण उद्योग हेतु उपयुक्त बनाते हैं।

Carbon nanotubes are nano-arrangement of carbon particles to form cappilary like tubes. They are improvement over carbon fibres-

→ Better efficiency
→ Faster
→ smaller size of devices
→ wider application-

CNTs have layering of carbon structure such that they become very strong and they have higher electricity conducting power, they can reduce the size of the devices and thus help in better efficiency and faster movement of particles in the manufacturing goods for production.

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16. Explain the significance of gravitational waves recently detected by LIGO. What are the objectives of the recently envisaged LIGO-India project and what benefits will India accrue from it?

हाल ही में एल.आई.जी.ओ. (लिगो) द्वारा खोजे गए गुरुत्वीय तरंगों के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। हाल ही में परिकल्पित एल.आई.जी.ओ.-इंडिया प्रोजेक्ट (लिगो-भारत परियोजना) के क्या उद्देश्य हैं, तथा भारत को इससे क्या लाभ होंगे?

Gravitational waves detected by LIGO, gives the basis for the Einstein theory of relativity.
The theory will be proved to be correct through the existence of gravitational waves.
Standard model of Physics will get completed,
Gravitational waves can help in knowing about mysteries of universe like Dark matter; dark energy, black holes, expansion of universe, Big bang theory, as these are not affected by medium. ~~where~~ they store information when the universe was

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formed.

Further, future technologies can be built through time-space relationship, provided by Gravitational waves.

India's scientists has contributed largely in LIGO project. India-LIGO, thus would give them boost for further development in research.

LIGO-India project - has the objective to further detect the waves, as they can then be proved by different sources and also being distance apart, different gravitational waves can be detected.

India's benefit -

- International collaboration in research field.
- Boost to scientific endeavours

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- India will be party to any future development in technology through Gravitational waves.
- It will help to collobarat on other issues also, as India will be seen as major country in research.

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17. What are the criteria employed for a pandemic to be declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) by the WHO? In the wake of recent Ebola and Zika virus outbreaks examine the efficacy of the prevalent architecture of global health governance. Also, assess India's preparedness in handling such global epidemics.

डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ. द्वारा किसी महामारी को पब्लिक हेल्थ इमरजेंसी ऑफ़ इंटरनेशनल कंसर्न (PHEIC) के रूप में घोषित करने के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाए जाते हैं? हाल ही में इबोला तथा ज़ीका विषाणु के प्रसार के सन्दर्भ में वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन की प्रभावोत्पादकता की जाँच कीजिए। ऐसी वैश्विक महामारियों से निपटने के लिए भारत की तैयारियों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

WHO declares, pandemic to be Public Health Emergency of International Concern, if it spreads at a larger scale and affects large number of countries. The disease is highly contagious and world health is under threat because of that.

The prevalent architecture seems to be biased as seen in declaring Ebola to be PHEIC very late. As it affected the underdeveloped countries like Liberia, Guinea, Suriam. WHO did not take much efforts, even the

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pandemic was high threat.

However Zika was declared as immediate PHEIC, as USA, Europe were concerned, that showed that WHO ~~seems~~ biased in dealing with pandemics.

India is highly susceptible to global epidemics because of the larger population and existence of almost all types of ecosystem to give birth to micro-organisms.

Preparedness to deal with these epidemics can be seen as proper when -

1.) High ~~security~~ health check for any immigrants from affected countries at airports.

2.) Health system to provide medication.

However, if it enters India then it can spreads at high level as

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health infrastructure is not at all sufficient, population density is high, poverty ridden people has high vulnerability. This can be seen in dengue outbreak in cities like Delhi.

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18. Give a brief explanation of CRISPR - gene editing technology. Also discuss its significance in modern biology and agriculture.

जीन एडिटिंग प्रौद्योगिकी - सी.आर.आई.एस.पी.आर. (CRISPR) की संक्षिप्त व्याख्या प्रस्तुत कीजिए। आधुनिक जीव-विज्ञान तथा कृषि में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

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19. Even though large infrastructure projects like High Speed Rail (HSR) facilitate greater technological development, they come with their own set of challenges. Examine in the context of proposed HSR projects in India. Suggest some measures on how HSR can truly be 'Made in India'.

यद्यपि हाई स्पीड रेल (एच.एस.आर.) जैसी बड़ी अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं व्यापक स्तर पर प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास में सहायता करती हैं, लेकिन उनकी भी अपनी चुनौतियां होती हैं। भारत में प्रस्तावित एच.एस.आर. परियोजनायों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में परिक्षण कीजिए। कुछ उपाए बताईये कि कैसे सही मायने में एच.एस.आर. 'मेड इन इंडिया' हो सकता है।

There are plans for high-speed rail projects along Mumbai-Ahmedabad corridor. The project is necessary to improve the manufacturing industry, reduce the frieght rate, reduce pollution and make railways more competitive.

However, the challenge comes of

1.) Funds → The project require huge investments, and in the scenario when railways has not been extended to areas like North-east, it is facing high congestion, nearly 60% of lines work on >100% capacity. It

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is argued that this is not a good analysis to develop few regions at the cost of others.

2.) Technology – India has not developed its own technology for HSR, it is planning to get it from Japan – Shinkansen technology, which may not ~~prone to be~~ ~~feasible with~~ be proper technology transfer. Its working, maintenance and running will further require Japanese help.

3.) High speed brings its own negatives, like Gatiman express trial showed, accidents will be larger. as speed won't be easy to control.

4.) challenge is also to make it competitive with Airways. when the price of HSR tickets will increase it has to see that it is able to compete with airways.

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In order to make HSR truly 'Make in India' -

→ need is for technology transfer -

→ Human resource development through training of Indians in the technology so that maintenance & working is by them.

→ The manufacturing of inputs needed for HSR should be done in India, with all safety related equipments.

→ This can be done by collaborating with Japanese companies only on the basis of technology transfer.

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20. What do you understand by Big-data? Using SDGs as an example, discuss its role in effective implementation of public policy. Also mention challenges faced in using Big-Data and measures to overcome them.

बिग-डेटा से आप क्या समझते हैं? एस.डी.जी. को एक उदाहरण के रूप में प्रस्तुत करते हुए सार्वजनिक नीतियों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, बिग-डेटा के प्रयोग में आने वाली चुनौतियों तथा उनके समाधान के उपायों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Big-data is huge variety of data which is being generated on cybee space or physical world. It is higher in variety, velocity and is being generated at a large scal.

Sustainable development goals would be easy to be achieved if Big data analytics is utilised in pulbic policy. Like -

1. Public health data analystics - which disease in prevalent where and make programmes accordingly.
2. Security by integrated data of criminals
3. Provision of services according to the needs of the public - like social media data can be

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analysed, ~~who~~ how people are reacting to particular policy.

→ Tax evasion can be tackled if people are monitored through various transactions which may not be recorded in banking data.

→ Traffic management – by seeing the data of traffic on particular routes –

→ Environment management

Thus big data can help in achieving SDGs. faster

Big-data is so huge and large that it needs large number of professionals in analysis. Also, the data may be false and policies might get formulated on wrong data. Breach of privacy can be there. The data could also misused, like by business

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companies, terrorists etc.

Measure to overcome the challenges is to develop professionals with high ability of data analysis and secure the cyberspace, also get the proper legitimacy of the data and then formulate policy.